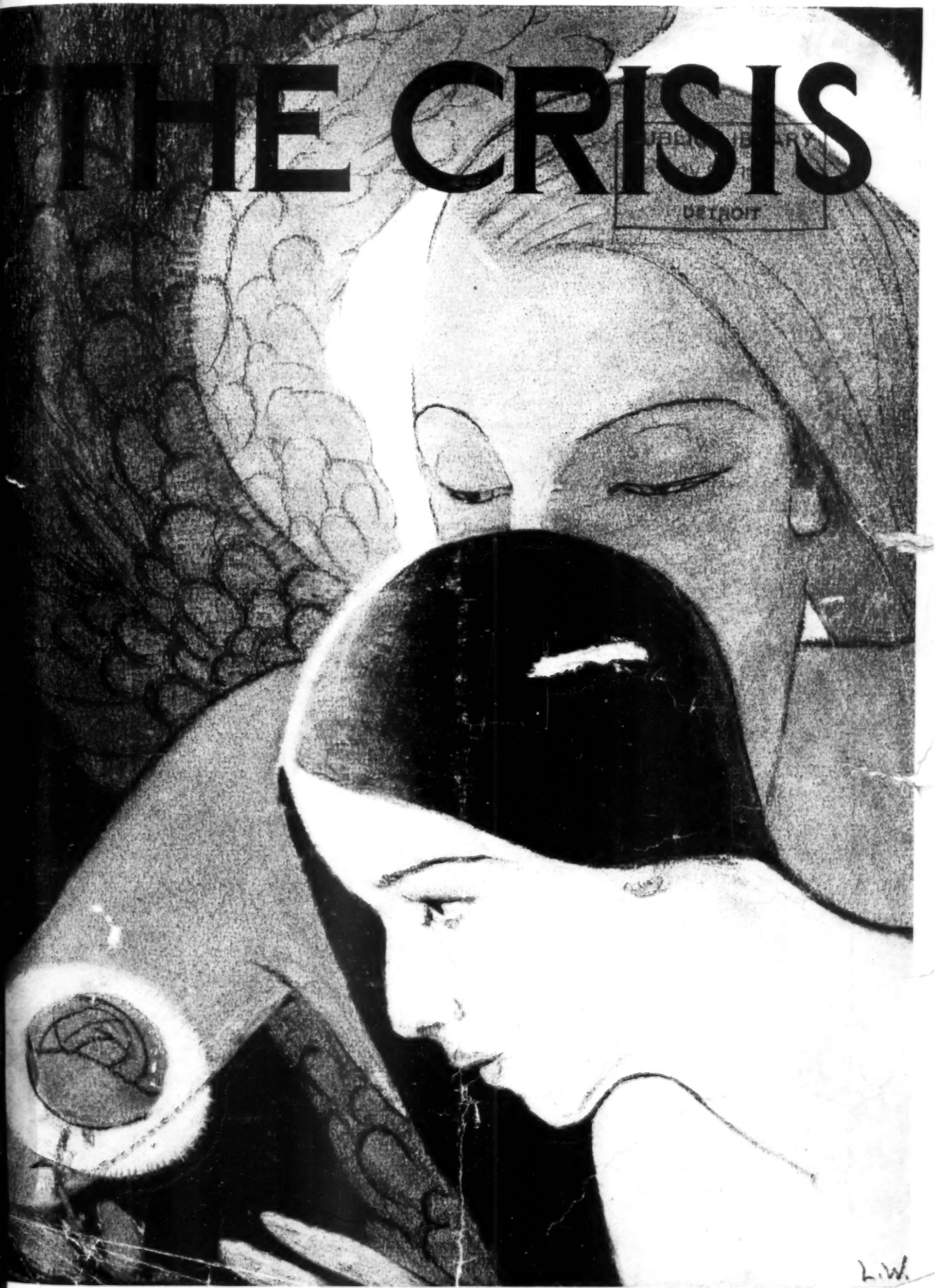
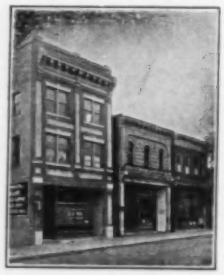
Periodical

THE CRISIS

DETROIT



CHRISTMAS 1927



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Of course some people do wait until they find their health impaired, and then by stealth secure insurance protection; or by concealing their true age, when if the true age were known, no insurance could be secured. But such cases, though numerous, are no more honorable and right than if such persons put their hands into the pockets or tills of someone and extracted money that did not belong to them.

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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Editor* Augustus Granville Dill, *Business Manager* Aaron Douglas, *Art Critic*

Volume 34, No. 10 **Contents for December, 1927** *Whole No. 206*

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THE 1928 will be a banner year for The Crisis. We propose to make it indispensable to all as a digest of news, an expression of fearless opinion and a purveyor of art, science and literature. We shall start in January with prize stories and essays of distinction and a prize cover of great beauty.

As the Crow Flies

WE who are dark are no saints, God wot! but what with Albert Fall and Harry Sinclair, Edward Doheny and Florence Knapp, we are distinctly uplifted and hopeful.—New York and the East are having a fine time with Thompson of Chicago and yet pro-English propaganda in the United States is today the greatest single influence for war and race hatred.—And so we learn it was American recognition that made the Spanish dictatorship of Rivera possible. Ambassador Moore got a green ribbon for pay.—Motion pictures have hit and hurt the Irish. Since the "Birth of a Nation" we are immune. —Hindenburg is eighty and the Republic on the Spree still lives. Hurrah for the red, black and what?—The first duty of Congress will be to reduce the taxes of millionaire corporations and the next to deliver the government of the United States into the hands of Super-Power by selling Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals and Niagara.—Mexico, China and the United States are all fighting militarism. Mexico is most successful and the United States least.—Isadora Duncan, a great free genius, has flown beyond the stars.—Our peace mission to Nicaragua is most successful. We have only killed five hundred of the dagoes. —The country is still drunk with Coolidge prosperity.—We cannot protect black Americans in Africa but we can throw a sacred cordon around American dollars in China.—France and Italy are drifting toward war in Africa with England egging them on. —One thousand attended the first Parliament of Women. Benighted Moscow!—The murderer of Pogrom-leading Petlura has been acquitted. Suppose some American Negro should slap the Grand Dragon!—The Sacred Navy of sanctified movie fame has been attacked by Magruder. Faithless traitor to Wilbur!—Italian steamships are now being steered by Mussolini personally. Let all rocks and ships beware!—France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland in alliance make strange bedfellows.—Maximilian Harden, critic of the Hohenzollerns, is dead.—Turkey is counting all the Turks. Page Bishop Manning!—The annual attempt of the United States to govern itself took place November eighth. Success was quite moderate. —Vicksburg has a new statue of Jefferson Davis, the great Apostle of Freedom.—The Moors still believe that France has not conquered them; for proof they refer to Governor Steeg. —English reactionary Conservatives and hereditary Aristocrats still rule England because proletariat Labor and middle class Liberalism cannot agree. —Behold free and independent South Africa; free to enslave Negroes and independent of any decent respect for the opinions of mankind.—If rich men can buy governors and mayors, congressmen and aldermen, why not jurors?—The United States is going to Cuba with fanfare of trumpets to explain all about Haiti and Nicaragua.—Another great editor of a daily newspaper dies with Adams of the Baltimore *Sun*. He is nearly the last of his kind. Most editors now are machine made and paid by the piece.—Florence Mills, bravest and finest of her craft, is dancing before God.

The Crisis is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

ST. ERASMUS AND ST. MAURITIUS

After the painting by Mathias Gruenewall, in the Collection Hanfstaengl, at the Pinakothek, Munich, Germany

Jesse Binga

By INEZ V. CANTEY

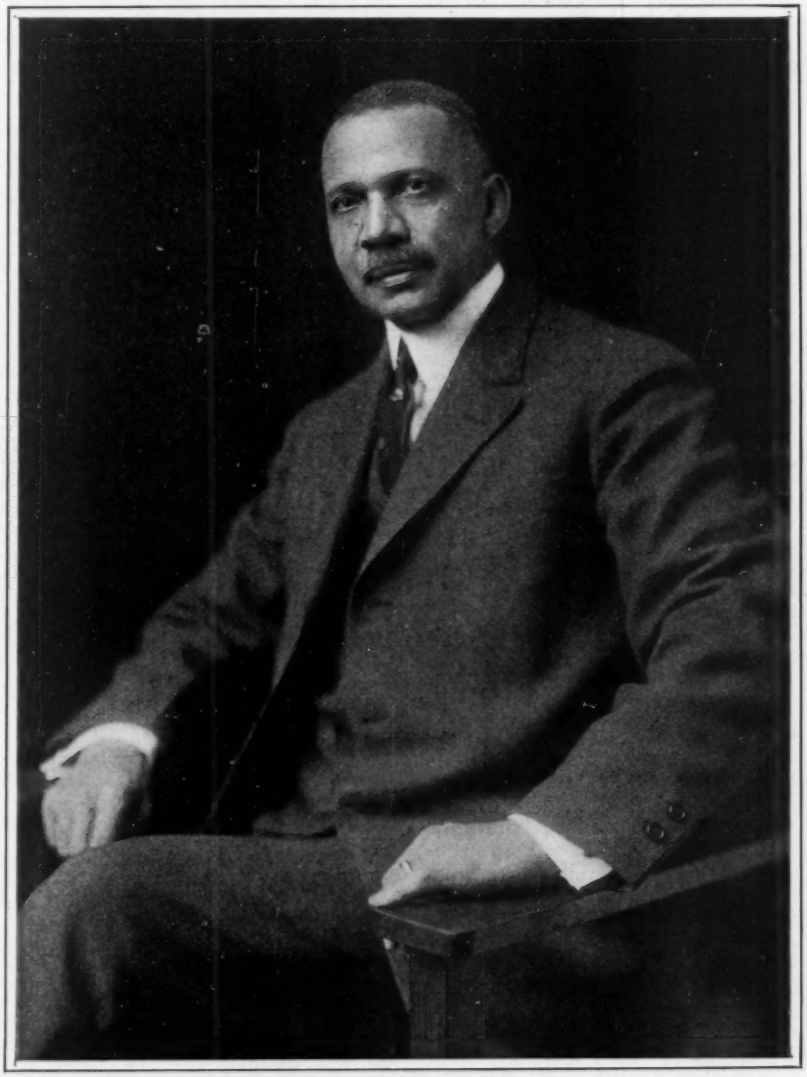
The Story of a Life

JESSE BINGA, the youngest in a family of ten children, eight girls and two boys, was born April 10, 1865, in Detroit, Michigan. His father, William W. Binga, was born in 1817 in Malden, now Amherstburg, Ontario, and his mother, Adelphia Powers Binga, was born near Rochester, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, leaving school when in the third year of High School. During this time, his mother was the owner of considerable property and his spare hours were spent in collecting rents and keeping up the repairs on the property; and thus he laid the foundation for his later success in the real estate field.

After attending High School, his mother placed him in the law offices of Thomas Crisup, the first colored graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He studied there for about two years when his desire to go West got the better of him and he left Detroit in 1885.

AFTER closing out his interest in some real estate which his mother had given him, he fitted out his chum, purchased tickets for two and together they started for Los Angeles, California. They stopped in Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., where his chum was taken ill. He remained there working as a barber in the shop of Dan Lucas at Ninth & Main Streets until his chum, who refused to continue the journey West, had recovered. Then giving his chair at the barber shop to his friend, he made his way to the Northwest, stopping at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Helena and Missoula, Montana. Here his uncle Jordan Binga, who had migrated from Canada in the early fifties, was interested in a restaurant, mining and real estate. From Missoula he went to Tacoma, Washington, where he opened a barber shop, later selling it and moving on to a more prosperous city, Seattle, where the greater portion of the business district had been destroyed by fire. Here he opened another shop in a tent and was one of the squatters on the water front. His father had run a barber shop for years in Detroit and taught him the trade in his youth.

That year the exposures in the heavy rainy reason impaired his health and, unable to hold out any longer, he sold his tent barber shop, his flat boat and his squatter's rights and bent his way toward San Francisco and Oakland, California. In Oakland he did his last barbering and laid his razor to rest in Stewart's Barber Shop at 964 Broadway and entered the service of the Southern Pacific as porter, travelling from one end of the coast to the other. In those days the porters were running in charge of the cars and receiving gold for tips. He still has a watch chain which was made of nuggets that were washed in the pans of the placer miners in California.



JESSE BINGA

Chairman of the Board of Directors, Liberty Life Insurance Company and President Binga State Bank, Chicago

AFTER leaving the service of the Southern Pacific, he promised himself that if he ever got east of the mountains, he would never take up a permanent residence on the west coast again as he was tired of the western civilization, the native sons and the forty-niners. He started on his way east but was held up twenty-two days between Colfax and Truckee, California, on account of the blockade where the snow sheds had burned. Finally he reached Reno, then Carson City, then Ogden, Utah, where he entered the Pullman Service, running on the narrow gauge from Ogden to Pocatello, Idaho, to Butte, Montana. When the Indian reservation was thrown open to the public in Idaho, he invested in twenty lots in Pocatello paying $20 a lot and a few years later sold them at a handsome profit and returned to cast his lot in Chicago.

For a short (*Turn to page* 350)

South Carolina Negro Common Schools

The Fourth of the Garland Fund Studies.

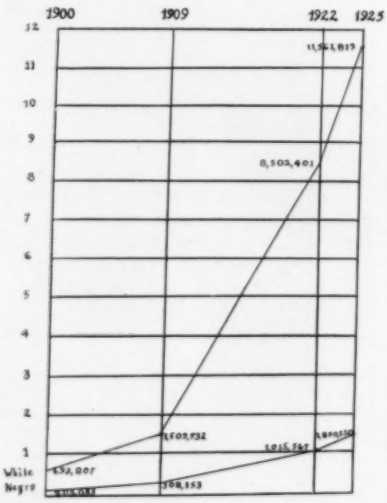
IN the September and December, 1926, and May, 1927, numbers of THE CRISIS, we published reports on the Negro common schools of Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina. The investigation upon which these reports were based was paid for by a Five Thousand Dollar appropriation from the American Fund for Public Service. The present report is condensed because of the lack of money for extended publication, but we trust it will be informing.

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE South Carolina public school system is notable for its deliberate and continued discrimination against Negro schools. There is no semblance of an attempt to give the Negro citizen a real public school system, or one that remotely approaches the system in vogue for the whites. The discrimination which has always been pronounced, is growing and not a single voice in the state has been raised against it. A few white leaders of South Carolina have pleaded for improvement in the conditions of the Negro public schools on the ground that present conditions are merely wasteful. But even these voices have been apologetic rather than condemnatory.

South Carolina during the 18th Century forbade the teaching of slaves to read and write and forbade free Negroes to do any teaching at all. During the Civil War large numbers of refugees congregated at Port Royal and on the Sea Islands and systematic teaching began. During the early efforts at reconstruction every effort was made to reduce the Negroes to slavery again and to stop their schools. Negro Suffrage in South Carolina meant the first definite establishment of a public school system for Negroes and whites and is perhaps the greatest gift of the Negro to South Carolina. The Constitution of 1868 provided for free school regardless of race or color. But schools were not actually opened until 1872 and then were partially closed again in the political revolution of 1876. By the laws of 1877 the control of the schools was placed in the hands of local elective officials and thus the system has continued until our day.

THE Negroes have long formed a majority of the population of South Carolina, although that majority has been dwindling. In 1900, for instance, there were 557,807 whites and 782,321 Negroes. By 1920, there were 818,538 white, and 864,719 Negroes. The number of Negroes enrolled in the public schools is as follows:



Annual Expense of Schools *

1870	8,263
1880	72,853
1890	116,535
1900	157,976
1910	151,726
1920	235,569
1925	228,516

The cost of the Negro schools was $203,033 in 1900 and in 1925, a quarter of a century later, this had increased to $1,800,150. On the other hand, the cost of the white schools was $693,807 in 1900 and in 1925 was $11,561,819. In other words, South Carolina spent over three times as much on her white schools as on her Negro schools at the beginning of the century and at the end of the first quarter of the century, she was spending over six times as much. And during all this time there were more Negroes to be educated than whites. All this is the deliberate action of the whites, as W. K. Tate, State Supervisor of Elementary Rural Schools said in 1912:

"The education of the Negro in South Carolina is in the hands of the white race. The white trustees apportion the funds, select the teachers and receive the reports. The county superintendent has the supervision of these schools in his hands. We have expended this year $349,834.60 in the support of Negro schools. I never visit one of these schools without feeling that we are wasting a large part of this money and are neglecting a great opportunity. The Negro school houses are miserable beyond all description. They are usually without comfort, equipment, proper lighting, or sanitation. Nearly all the Negroes of school age in the district are crowded into these miserable structures during the short term which the school runs. Most of the teachers are absolutely untrained and have been given certificates by the county board not because they have passed the examination, but because it is necessary to have some kind of a Negro teacher."

IN 1922, the state published a series of graphs showing the comparative situation of Negro and white schools that year. We reproduce some of these. (Page 331). So wretched was the condition of South Carolina Negro schools that in the last ten years various outside philanthropic bodies have tried to help. The General Education Board has paid for a white State Agent for colored schools. The Rosenwald Fund has built school houses, aided by contributions from the colored people, white people and the educational authorities. The Jeanes Fund has paid for teachers. These contributions have varied from $82,694 in 1922 to $92,514 in 1925. This has had comparatively little effect upon the state. The State Agent for colored schools says in 1925: "The organization and development of these schools in any community depend absolutely upon the education and standard of the white folk". The local (white) Board of Trustees in each district uses in its discretion whatever school funds are expended for colored schools. Thus, the total amount of state aid for various counties was in 1922, $1,851,715. Of this every cent went to white schools except $15,000. In the case of school houses outside aid brought better results: From July 1st, 1920 to June 30, 1922, they erected 89 school houses at a cost of $424,874. Notwithstanding this, in the latter year the State Agent says: "Only about 10 per cent of the colored school houses in the state are respectable". Other facts for 1922 are as follows:

	Whites	Negroes
Teachers' Salaries	$5,584,159	$818,248
Schools		
Town	332	189
County	1954	2304
Enrollment	235,535	243,774
Average Attendance	171,742	174,143
Average Length of Session		
Town	172	127
County	134	74
Expense per Capita of Enrollment	$36.10	$4.17
Pupils per Teacher	24	49

* In 1925-26 the State spent $14,673,719 for white schools and only $1,655,652 for Negro schools!

FINALLY, the Superintendent of Education, J. E. Swearin, appends this joyful word to page 31 of his report for 1922: *"The Negro can now secure anything in South Carolina except social and political equality".*

It is a little difficult to get the latest reports of South Carolina schools, so that conditions today must be illustrated mainly by figures from the year 1924-25:

1925	Whites	Negroes
Schools	2181	2413
Teachers	7889	3677
Average Salary	$885	$261
Total Salaries	$6,982,989	$963,155
Furniture and Apparatus	$319,948	$20,146
Fuel and Incidentals	$1,012,492	$43,867
Average Length of Session	159	97
Per Capita Cost According to Enrollment	$48.39	$6.13
Enrolled Pupils to Each Teacher	30	62
Value School Houses	$20,428,663	$2,268,287
Value Houses and Grounds	$23,535,823	$2,661,499
Value of School Furniture and Apparatus	$1,988,821	$282,889
Cost of Transportation	$173,805	$196
Grounds, Repairs, Buildings and Rents	$2,156,296	$372,564
Total Expense	$11,561,849	$1,400,150

The State Agent says that 90 per cent of the schools in 1924-5 "are still being accommodated and are attempted to be taught under very undesirable conditions".

The Legislature which adjourned in April, 1927, appropriated $3,250,000 instead of the $3,512,000 which the Superintendent of Education asked. There was also a deficit of $473,000 in 1926. This means that the colored schools will undoubtedly suffer most.

There is only one bright spot in the South Carolina school situation and that is the building of the Rosenwald school-houses.

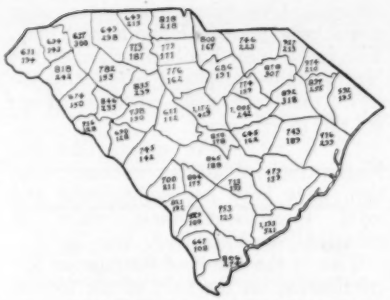
There have been completed to date (November, 1927) in South Carolina, 381 Negro school houses paid for as follows:

Negro contributions	$ 418,356
White contributions	177,269
From Public School Funds	1,294,157
Rosenwald Fund	357,800
Total	$2,247,582

THESE school houses house 57,105 pupils or 34 per cent of the rural Negro school population.

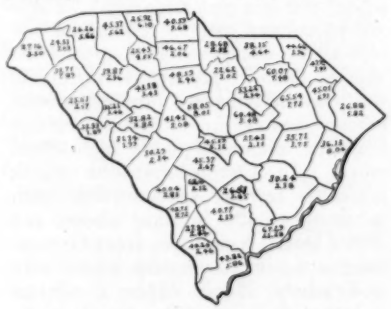
Excellent as this showing is and great as is the debt of South Carolina and the Negro to Julius Rosenwald, it has two unfortunate features.

First, nothing could be more astonishing than to see a proud Southern commonwealth, which in the past protested loudly against the "interference" of philanthropists with its institutions, now on its knees before the organized philanthropy of the North for contributions toward the support of its public school system; and especially that part of the system which is chiefly necessary to increase the efficiency of labor and decrease the waste of crime, sickness and poverty. *Second,* we must not forget the injustice of the double taxation forced on Negroes to support their schools. The brunt of public taxation on real property, land and business falls heavily and chiefly, in the last analysis, on the black laborers. Yet from these school funds the whites get their school houses built for them while the Negro in his poverty must submit to $400,000 additional taxation to get his school houses. This may teach sacrifice but it is terribly unjust.



(Above) Average Annual Salary, White Teachers

(Below) Average Annual Salary, Negro Teachers

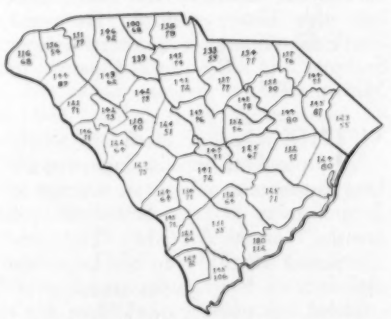


(Above) Per Capita Expense, White Schools

(Below) Per Capita Expense, Negro Schools

THIS gives a general picture of the Negro schools. To this may be added a word on local conditions.

Charleston is the metropolis of the state. It had in 1920, 35,585 whites and 32,326 Negroes in the city, while in the county, including the city, there were 44,214 whites and 64,236 Negroes. Of this population 14,178 are reported to be illiterate or 5,000 more than in any other county of the state; and, of course, the real facts are far in excess of this report. Charleston Negroes have always had an intelligent, striving group of educated leaders. The free Negroes supported their own schools for ten years, beginning in 1744 until the state law stopped them. In 1822, they attempted under Denmark Vesey, one of the most carefully planned insurrections against slavery made in the United States. On the other hand, they have received from their white fellow citizens a minimum of encouragement. The present conditions of their schools can be seen from the following figures:



(Above) Average Length White Schools (days a year)

(Below) Average Length Negro Schools

	Whites	Negroes
Number of Teachers	268	182
Total Teachers' Salaries	$ 341,660	$101,329
Average Salary	1,274	556
Pupils to Teacher and Enrollment	31	60
Enrollment	8,416	10,919
Average Attendance	6,845	8,005
Percent of Enrollment and Attendance	81.3	73.3
Value School Houses	$1,392,250	$423,225
Value of Houses and Grounds	$1,606,300	$483,475
Value of School Furniture, etc.	$78,450	$26,187
Furniture and Apparatus	$23,421	$6,045
Fuel and Incidentals	$88,103	$20,035
Average Length of Session, Days	179	110
Per Capita, Expense, Attendance and Enrollment	$99.77	$18.01
Libraries	$496	$127
Transportation	$28,301	0
Grounds, Repairs	304,474	69,143
Total Expense	$ 839,610	$196,681

IN Charleston there are four schools. In the Simmonton School, which is in a low street which is easily flooded when it rains, there are five grades with 1,150 pupils; 27 teachers who receive from $50 to $62.50 a month. The term is nine months. The Buist School is in a good location and has 5 grades and an enrollment of 905 with 14 teachers. There are double sessions; that is, two sessions a day for the First and Second Grades. The Principal personally has furnished the piano which is used in the school. The Shaw School is a frame building heated by stoves and has 5 grades and an enrollment of 890; there are 18 teachers for a 9 month school. The Burke Industrial School was built in 1910 near a dumping ground. It has from the 5th to 11th grade and an enrollment of nearly 1,000 under 24 teachers. This is supposed to be the high school, but the real high school for the city is a private school, Avery Institute.

The plight of Avery Institute illustrates the school methods of South Carolina. It was established by the American Missionary Association and the Association still pays about one-third of its $16,000 annual budget. Avery has 500 pupils of whom 200 are in high school and it employes 11 teachers. It has for years done all of the normal work and practically all of the high school work for the city. Nearly all the teachers in the city

schools are graduates of Avery, yet the city, the county and the state have refused any aid to the school. In the last four years colored people have raised more than $9,000 and in 1927, they attempted to raise $3,500; but the unfavorable industrial conditions and the failure of two banks prevented them. The school is literally starving for support.

For the year 1926-27 Charleston made the following appropriations for its white and Negro schools:

CHARLESTON, 1926-27

		White	Colored
Teachers	County	$110,612	$38,073
	City	284,610	71,285
Fuel and Incidentals	County	26,149	15,307
	City	63,868	29,226
Grounds and Buildings	County	207,171	3,313
	City	32,374	4,141

IN Columbia there is a 9 months' term and 4 schools. The Booker T. Washington School has 11 grades and 2 buildings. The buildings were put on land which was cheap but has proved expensive because it had to be buttressed. There is an enrollment of 1,286 pupils under 28 teachers. The salaries range from $60 to $90 a month. Five of the grades have double sessions and about 100 beginners were turned away at the opening of school. The old Howard School is a very old wooden building across from the jail and in a bad situation. It has 840 pupils in 7 grades under 16 teachers. The salaries are from $55 to $80 a month and there are double sessions in First Grade. The new Howard School is in a new brick building near a railroad on a dumping ground. It has 415 pupils in 7 grades, under 12 teachers. There are double sessions in the First Grade.

The salaries for white teachers in the grade schools begin at $900 and reach $1,400. In the high schools the salaries begin with $1,000 and go to $2,000. In the Negro graded schools the salaries range from $550 to $800 and in the high school from $600 to $850.

THE white schools have ample space for their children with 40 or fewer pupils to a teacher in a classroom. But the Superintendent says:

"The same contention can not be made for the Negro schools. Up to September, 1924, we had been compelled to take care of from 200 to 300 more Negro pupils than the two school buildings were equipped to accommodate. At that time we opened the third building, a new one, equipped to accommodate 450 pupils. We had such an inrush of new pupils that within two weeks after the opening of school, we had as many overcrowded rooms as ever. We are still compelled to run double daily sessions of pupils in several grades at two of the schools. One teacher in these cases meets two groups of pupils each day. The fourth year has been added to the Negro high school, and practically the entire third year class remained to enter the fourth year.

"It is but justice to say that our Negro teachers, almost without exception, have been patient, faithful and loyal throughout these years of crowded conditions."

This is the result of outrageous discrimination on the part of the city in the use of public taxes. By bond issues in 1922-25 they raised $375,000, which with other items made a total building fund of $438,645. Of this the Negroes, forming 47 per cent of the county population, received only $73,304, or 16 per cent.

THERE are similar conditions in Greenville, where two of the three schools are in old frame buildings. The third school is a new brick school, but in a poor situation. "There are no colored men in this school system as the Superintendent is unfavorable to them." He defers entirely to the reactionary poor whites. A private school, housed in dilapidated frame buildings, does most of the high school work. In Orangeburg, the public school is terribly overcrowded, with as many as 100 in some classes and 3 in a seat. Nine miles from Orangeburg is a new Rosenwald School with a Teachers' Home. Here conditions are much better, but the state pays for only six months' school, and gives the teachers from $50 to $55 a month, except the Principal who receives a salary from the Smith-Hughes Fund. In Sumpter, there is one old and one new school. Both have double sessions through the 5th Grade and are very much crowded. In many counties for 1927 the Board of Education has cut the Negro schools from 5 to 3 months, even when paying salaries as little as $42.50 a month. In Bennettsville, in 1926, we find a colored minister, praying to white people for a decent school building because visitors "look with laughter and indignation at what we call our school". And finally, perhaps this picture will do for rural South Carolina. It is written from Seabrook in Beaufort County in March, 1927:

"THE school children are poorly provided for, having to walk long distances to school, an average of 2 to 4 miles a day. School term 6 months, November to May. The average person 18 to 45 do not know the alphabet. School houses small, overcrowded. A number of children don't get any lessons for 2 or 3 days. Some parents get disheartened and keep their children away from school."

Finally it may round out the picture to remember that South Carolina has lynched 134 Negroes in the last 38 years and is, next to Louisiana, the most illiterate state in the Union.

By EFFIE NEWSONE

CHARMING poems and stories have been sent from time to time for THE LITTLE PAGE. We are glad to have space here to present some of these as Christmas Gifts to LITTLE PAGE readers.

Fairies and Brownies

By GERTRUDE PARTHENIA McBROWN

YES, I believe in fairies,
I believe in brownies too.
Yes, I believe in fairies
Because I know they're true.
And if you'll learn to love them,
They'll come to play with you.

When Ma Goes Out

By ANNA LAWSON

WHEN Ma goes out, we kids "dress up";
Pretend we're "grown-ups" then.
Joe gets big brother's "Sunday vest",
May wears Ma's dress for "very best",
I, sister's brand new slippers test,
When Ma goes out.
We always have a lot of fun
With Pa's old broken gun.
We walk, and strut, and toss our heads—
Our hands in gloves, tho' feet in "Keds"—
We dream of castles, not of sheds,
When Ma goes out.

Fall

By EDITH HARRIS

DEAR Mother Earth is tired, I know,
Of wearing flowered frocks so gay.
A little fairy told me that
Miss Nature packed her frills away.
The daisy blue and sweet red rose
Perhaps she'll find are just the thing,
When March has swept away the snows,
In which to dress herself next spring.
She's picked some new and pretty gowns
All trimmed in yellow goldenrods
And leaves of red, golden and browns,

(*Turn to page* 352)

THE N. A. A. C. P. BATTLE FRONT

THE essential fight of the Negro for recognition in America, depends in great part upon the public sentiment which can be created in favor of according the full opportunity which is every American citizen's due. Of late years, the best spokesmen in behalf of the Negro's cause, have been Negro writers, poets, novelists and dramatists, scientists, teachers, actors and singers and the many colored people who by the example of their lives have demonstrated their race's case beyond any refutation.

Accompanying these individual demonstrations, is the campaign incessantly conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the various channels that reach the white reading public. Chief among these channels are of course the daily newspapers of large circulation, that reach every stratum of the American people.

The N. A. A. C. P. publicity department sends out upwards of 500 press releases every year, of which most go to the colored editors and approximately sixty go to the white editors. It may be interesting to examine just what the effect on the white press of these press releases is during a single month, so far as we have been able to obtain records of them. We shall take the month of October, 1927, as a specimen.

In that month, the N. A. A. C. P. had occasion to send out a story attributing the student strike in Gary, Indiana, designed to oust colored students from the Emerson High School, to Ku Klux Klan propaganda. This release was sent to white editors and according to latest reports was published in the following newspapers, whose circulation figures according to Ayer's Annual for 1925 (many of them considerably increased since then) are as follows:

New York *Herald-Tribune* 270,159 (2 stories)	540,318
New York *World*	378,912
New York *Times*	345,149
Dayton, Ohio, *News*	47,952
Springfield, Mass., *Evening Union*	61,020
Hartford, Conn., *Times*	46,996
New Haven *Register*	41,032
Youngstown, Ohio, *Vindicator*	29,333
Providence, R. I., *Bulletin*	65,082
Boston *Traveller*	Not Given
Hagerstown, Md., *Mail*	6,601
Charleston, W. Va., *Gazette*	20,057
Boston *Transcript*	34,121

A Word About Publicity

Tacoma, Wash., *News*	32,863
Spokane, Wash., *Spokesman-Review*	47,831
Spokane *Chronicle*	40,727
Anderson, S. C., *Independent*	Not Given
Billings, Mont., *Gazette*	9,390
Lake County *Times*, Hammond, Ind.	15,362
Wilmington, N. C., *Star*	6,981
Worcester, Mass., *Post*	24,181
Lowell, Mass., *Courier-Citizen*	21,245
Los Angeles *Express*	96,204
Austin, Texas, *American*	11,819
Waco, Texas, *News-Tribune*	18,882
Chicago *Journal*	123,926
Helena, Montana, *Record*	10,000
London, England, *Times* (estimated)	200,000
	2,275,084

It will be seen from this tabulation that the N. A. A. C. P. release was published not only throughout the United States, in every section of the country, but that it reached one of the most important newspapers of Europe, the London *Times*, and was thereby carried to all parts of the world. The circulation of 2,275,084 shown for this single release of the N. A. A. C. P. is far below the actual circulation achieved. In the first place, the tabulation depends upon clippings furnished us by a clipping agency; and such an agency sends in only a fraction of the stories published throughout the country. Moreover, the circulation of many of the papers, probably most of them, listed in Ayer's Annual, has increased since 1925. A conservative estimate would raise the circulation of this story to at least five million readers.

Let us take another release sent out in the same month. It concerns a murder case in New Jersey, in which Negroes were falsely accused of having committed a crime. Someone took upon himself to offer by telegram, in the name of the N. A. A. C. P., a reward of $2,000 for information leading to the apprehension of those guilty of the crime unjustly charged to colored men. While the N. A. A. C. P. sympathized with the point of view expressed in the telegram, it could not be responsible for a reward of $2,000 offered from its funds by an unknown person. So a denial of the authenticity of the reward was issued in behalf of the Association. Leaving aside the unsought publicity received through the reward offer, which probably ran into several millions, the N. A. A. C. P. denial was published, at latest reports, in the following papers:

New York *Evening Post*	31,840
New York *Times*	345,149
Brooklyn *Eagle*	69,267
New York *News*	786,398
York, Pa., *Dispatch*	18,820
New York *Telegram*	219,488
Chester, Pa., *Times*	15,547
Oswego, N. Y., *Palladium Times*	5,132
Boston *Herald*	236,350
	1,727,991

In this same month, two letters were sent to newspaper editors and were widely published on editorial pages of leading newspapers. One of the letters concerned the failure to punish the lynchers of the Lowmans in Aiken, South Carolina, and the other letter called attention to the breakdown of law and orderly government incident to Klan domination in Indiana and Alabama. The two letters, according to clippings received, were published as follows:

Aiken Lynching Letter:

New York *World*	378,912
New York *Tribune*	270,159
Boston *Transcript*	34,121
Springfield, Mass., *Republican*	19,318
New York *Evening Post*	31,840
Portland, Me., *Press-Herald*	31,115
Pittsfield, Mass., *Eagle*	16,980
Cleveland, Ohio, *News*	164,488
	946,933

Letter on Ku Klux Klan:

Pittsfield, Mass., *Eagle*	16,980
Boston *Herald*	236,350
Cleveland *Plain Dealer*	204,773
Denver, Colo., *News*	33,067
	491,170

To these figures must be added the circulation of 60,478 of the Washington *Post*, which reprinted part of the N. A. A. C. P. release to colored editors concerning the fight against segregation of the building of the Department of the Interior of that city. The total circulation attained by two letters to editors and three releases sent out by the N. A. A. C. P. in a period of one month, on the basis of clippings

N. A. A. C. P. Popularity Contest

Miss V. Steel
3rd prize
Akron, Ohio

Mrs. L. W. Steward
1st prize
St. Louis, Mo.

Miss T. Knox
3rd prize
St. Louis, Mo.

Miss A. Haines
2nd prize
Akron, Ohio

Miss C. Evans
2nd prize
St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. M. Towler
3rd prize
Long Branch, N. J.

returned to the National Office is 5,501,656, a formidable figure, yet only a fraction of the actual circulation. It is safe to say that the actual circulation is at the very least double that indicated by these figures.

This circulation in the American and foreign press serving white readers shows two things about the publicity of the Association. First, that its reputation for accuracy is such, that the Associated Press and other news-distributing agencies, accept and transmit without further question the information sent out from the National Office. This confidence in the N. A. A. C. P. releases has been established over a period of years during which only once has the Association had to send out a correction of any news story. Second, the circulation shows not only that information about race relations is news, but that the releases of the Association are news in the opinion of the agencies which distribute it and the newspapers which publish it.

It is perhaps needless to inform those familiar with the Association's publicity work that this appeal to white readers through daily newspapers is only one phase of the Association's work. Most members of the Association know that each week about 240 colored editors in all parts of the United States receive a summary of N. A. A. C. P. activities for the week and such other general information on race relations in all parts of the world as there is space for; and that members of the Executive Staff are frequent contributors not only to leading monthly magazines and weeklies but also to more lasting compilations. The chapter on mob violence and lynching in the American Year Book having been written for the past three years by a member of the Executive Staff of the Association. Moreover, the Association's Annual Report and pamphlet publications have a wide circulation among libraries, newspapers and interested individuals.

The cumulative effect of this work, with its aggregate of circulation reaching probably into the hundreds of millions, is slow. But that it is playing its part in the change in public sentiment on race relations, stimulating freer discussion, subjecting opinions and facts to sharper and sharper scrutiny, there can be no doubt. An example is the old "usual crime" talk in connection with lynching. That bogy is about dead. The apology of the "usual crime" has been killed by facts obtained by N. A. A. C. P. investigators and published to the world by the N. A. A. C. P. And only the most ignorant of benighted rural editors in the South now presume even to allude to it. And if further evidence were needed of the change in American public sentiment on race relations, there need only be cited the frequency with which newspaper editors publish news releases and letters setting forth in most uncompromising fashion the fundamental position upon which the N. A. A. C. P. and its work are based: equality of opportunity and human treatment for all men irrespective of race or color.

H. J. S.

DOWNING JIM CROW

An excellent object lesson in the value of a persistent and public campaign against discrimination is furnished by the clear-cut victory won by the Washington, D. C., Branch under the leadership of its President, Mr. Neval H. Thomas, against segregation in the Department of the Interior in Washington. In this department, colored clerks had been set aside by themselves. They had been deprived of the services of white stenographers, being obliged to submit matter to them in writing instead of dictating it in person. And this procedure, Mr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, had the face to announce was adopted to promote "efficiency" in the Department.

A campaign was begun against this segregation, and it was pointed out also that colored clerks had not been promoted to fill the higher positions of examiners in the Pension Bureau. The campaign involved several personal calls on Mr. Work and an interchange of letters. In one of his letters, replying to Secretary Work's complaint against "meddling" by "outsiders" Mr. Thomas clearly pointed out that he was a taxpayer to the United States government and therefore no outsider to the administration of a public department; moreover, that he represented a national organization, the N. A. A. C. P., whose business it was, in behalf of American principles, to protest against discrimination, segregation and other un-American practices.

The publicity department was asked to assist in the fight and assistance was given. Stories were sent out to the colored press of the entire nation, setting forth Mr. Work's excuses, the spirited protests being made not only in behalf of the colored clerks but by the colored clerks themselves, thirty-six out of the forty-two clerks signing a written protest against Mr. Work's "efficiency" measures.

The campaign eventually bore fruit. Two clerks were promoted to the office of examiner. All the clerks were restored to the places they had occupied before segregation went into effect. And Mr. Work in a belated statement announced that he had not intended any segregation in the first place and far be it from him to sponsor any such discrimination as had been charged to him.

There were those, among them Washington newspaper correspondents, who were unkind enough to say that Mr. Work's interest in the Presidential candidacy of Mr. Herbert Hoover and the distasteful publicity given the segregation in the Interior Department, had something to do with the abrupt termination of the segregation there. In any case, a persistent, reiterated and widely published demand, that segregation in the Interior Department cease, (*Turn to page* 352)

Drab Rambles

First Prize Story, 1927, by MARITA O. BONNER

I AM hurt. There is blood on me. You do not care. You do not know me. You do not know me. You do not care. There is blood on me. Sometimes it gets on you. You do not care I am hurt. Sometimes it gets on your hands—on your soul even. You do not care. You do not know me.

You do not care to know me, you say, because we are different. We are different you say.

You are white, you say. And I am black.

You are white and I am black and so we are different, you say. If I am whiter than you, you say I am black.

You do not know me.

I am all men tinged in brown. I am all men with a touch of black. I am you and I am myself.

You do not know me. You do not care, you say.

I AM an inflow of God, tossing about in the bodies of all men: all men tinged and touched with black.

I am not pure Africa of five thousand years ago. I am you—all men tinged and touched. Not old Africa into somnolence by a jungle that blots out all traces of its antiquity.

I am all men. I am tinged and touched. I am colored. All men tinged and touched; colored in a brown body.

Close all men in a small space, tinge and touch the Space with one blood —you get a check-mated Hell.

A check-mated Hell, seething in a brown body, I am.

I am colored. A check-mated Hell seething in a brown body. You do not know me.

You do not care—you say.

But still, I am you—and all men.

I am colored. A check-mated Hell seething in a brown body.

Sometimes I wander up and down and look. Look at the tinged-in-black, the touched-in-brown. I wander and see how it is with them and wonder how long—how long Hell can seethe before it boils over.

How long can Hell be check-mated?

Or if check-mated can solidify, if this is all it is?

If this is all it is.

THE FIRST PORTRAIT

There Are Two Portraits in Their Proper Frame

HE was sitting in the corridor of the Out-Patients Department. He He was sitting in a far corner well out of the way. When the doors opened at nine o'clock, he had been the first one in. His heart was beating fast. His heart beat faster than it should. No heart should beat so fast that you choke at the throat when you try to breathe. You should not feel it knocking — knocking — knocking — now against your ribs, now against something deep within you. Knocking against something deep, so deep that you cannot fall asleep without feeling a cutting, pressing weight laid against your throat, over your chest. A cutting, pressing weight that makes you struggle to spring from the midst of your sleep. Spring up.

It had beat like that now for months. At first he had tried to work it off. Swung the pick in his daily ditch digging—faster—harder. But that had not helped it at all. It had beaten harder and faster for the swinging. He had tried castor-oil to run it off of his system. Someone told him he ate too much meat and smoked too much. So he had given up his beloved ham and beef and chicken and tried to swing the pick on lighter things.

It would be better soon.

His breath had began to get short then. He had to stop oftener to rest between swings. The foreman, Mike Leary, had cursed at first and then moved him back to the last line of diggers. It hurt him to think he was not so strong as he had been.—But it would be better soon.

HE would not tell his wife how badly his heart knocked. It would be better soon. He could not afford to lay off from work. He had to dig. Nobody is able to lay off work when there is a woman and children to feed and cover.

The castor oil had not helped. The meat had been given up, even his little pleasure in smoking. Still the heart beat too fast. Still the heart beat so he felt it up in the chords on each side of his neck below his ears.—But it would be better soon.

It would be better. He had asked to be let off half a day so he could be at the hospital at ten o'clock. Mike had growled his usual curses when he asked to get off.

"What the hell is wrong wit' you? All you need is a good dose of whiskey!"

He had gone off. When the doors of the Out-Patient's Department opened, he was there. It took him a long time to get up the stairs. The knocking was in his throat so. Beads of perspiration stood grey on his black-brown forehead. He closed his eyes a moment and leaned his head back.

A sound of crying made him open them. On the seat beside a woman held a baby in her arms. The baby was screaming itself red in the face, wriggling and twisting to get out of its mother's arms on the side where the man sat. The mother shifted the child from one side to the other and told him with her eyes, "You ought not to be here!"

HE had tried to smile over the knocking at the baby. Now he rolled his hat over in his hands and looked down.

When he looked up, he turned his eyes away from the baby and its mother. The knocking pounded. Why should a little thing like that make his heart pound. He must be badly off to breathe so fast over nothing. The thought made his heart skip and pound the harder.

But he would be better soon.

Other patients began to file in. Soon the nurse at the desk began to read names aloud. He had put his card in first but she did not call him first. As she called each name, a patient stood up and went through some swinging doors.

Green lights—men in white coats —nurses in white caps and dresses filled the room it would seem, from the glimpses caught through the door. It seemed quiet and still, too, as if everyone were listening to hear something.

Once the door swung open wildly and an Italian came dashing madly through—a doctor close behind him. The man threw himself on a bench: "Oh God! Oh God! I ain't that sick, I ain't so sick I gotta die! No! You don't really know. I ain't so sick!"

The doctor leaned over him and said something quietly. The nurse brought something cloudy in a glass. The man drank it. By and by he was led out—hiccuping but quieter.

BACK in his corner, his heart beat smotheringly. Suppose that had been he? Sick enough to die! Was the dago crazy, trying to run away? Run as he would, the sickness would

be always with him. For himself, he would be better soon.

"Peter Jackson! Peter Jackson. Peter Jackson. Five, Sawyer Avenue!" The nurse had to say it twice before he heard through his thoughts.

Thump. The beat of his heart knocked him to his feet. He had to stand still before he could move.

"Here! This way." The nurse said it so loudly—so harshly—that the entire room turned around to look at him.

She need not be so hateful. He only felt a little dizzy. Slowly he felt along the floor with his feet. Around the corner of the bench. Across the space beside the desk. The nurse pushed open the door and pressed it back. "Dr. Sibley?" she called.

The door swung shut behind him. Along each side of the room were desks. Behind each, sat a doctor. When the nurse called "Dr. Sibley", no one answered, so Jackson stood at the door. His heart rubbed his ribs unnecessarily.

"Say! Over here!"

The words and the voice made his heart race again.—But he would be better now. He turned toward the direction of the voice, met a cool pair of blue eyes boring through tortoise-rimmed glasses. He sat down.

The doctor took a sheet of paper. "What's your name?"

HIS heart had been going so that when he said "Peter Jackson", he could make no sound the first time.

"What's your name, I said."

"Peter Jackson."

"How old are you?"

"Fifty-four."

"Occupation? Where do you work?"

"Day laborer for the city."

"Can you afford to pay a doctor?"

Surprise took the rest of his breath away for a second. The question had to be repeated.

"I guess so. I never been sick."

"Well, if you can afford to pay a doctor, you ought not to come here. This clinic is for foreigners and people who cannot pay a doctor. Your people have some of your own doctors in this city."

The doctor wrote for such a long time on the paper then that he thought he was through with him and he started to get up.

"Sit down." The words caught him before he was on his feet. "I haven't told you to go anywhere."

"I thought—," Jackson hung on his words uncertain.

"You needn't! Don't think! Open your shirt." And the doctor fitted a pair of tubes in his ears and shut out his thoughts.

HE fitted the tubes in his ears and laid a sieve-like piece of rubber against his patient's chest. Laid it up. Laid it down. Finally he said: "What have you been doing to this heart of yours? All to pieces. All gone."

Gone. His heart was all gone. He tried to say something but the doctor snatched the tube away and turned around to the desk and wrote again.

Again he turned around: "Push up your sleeve," he said this time.

The sleeve went up. A piece of rubber went around his arm above the elbow. Something began to squeeze —knot—drag on his arm.

"Pressure almost two hundred," the doctor shot at him this time. "You can't stand this much longer."

He turned around. He wrote again. He wrote and pushed the paper away. "Well," said the doctor, "you will have to stop working and lie down. You must keep your feet on a level with your body."

Jackson wanted to yell with laughter. Lie down. If he had had breath enough, he would have blown all the papers off the desk, he would have laughed so. He looked into the blue eyes. "I can't stop work," he said.

The doctor shrugged: "Then," he said, and said no more.

Then! Then what?

Neither one of them spoke.

Then what?

Jackson wet his lips: "You mean —you mean I got to stop work to get well?"

"I mean you have to stop if you want to stay here."

"You mean even if I stop you may not cure me?"

THE blue eyes did go down toward the desk then. The answer was a question.

"You don't think I can make a new heart, do you? You only get one heart. You are born with that. You ought not to live so hard."

Live hard? Did this man think he had been a sport? Live hard. Liquor, wild sleepless nights—sleep-drugged, rag-worn, half-shoddy days? That instead of what it had been. Ditches and picks. Births and funerals. Stretching a dollar the length of ten. A job, no job; three children and a wife to feed; bread thirteen cents a loaf. For pleasure, church—where he was too tired to go sometimes. Tobacco that he had to consider twice before he bought.

"I ain't lived hard! I ain't lived hard!" he said suddenly. "I have worked harder than I should, that's all."

"Why didn't you get another job?" the doctor snapped. "Didn't need to dig ditches all your life."

JACKSON drew himself up; "I had to dig ditches because I am an ignorant black man. If I was an ignorant white man, I could get easier jobs. I could even have worked in this hospital."

Color flooded the doctor's face. Whistles blew and shrieked suddenly outside.

Twelve o'clock. Mike would be looking for him.

He started for the door. Carefully. He must not waste his strength. Rent, food, clothes. He could not afford to lay off.

He had almost reached the door when a hand shook him suddenly. It was the doctor close behind him. He held out a white sheet of paper: "Your prescription," he explained, and seemed to hesitate. "Digitalis. It will help some. I am sorry."

Sorry for what? Jackson found the side-walk and lit his pipe to steady himself. He had almost reached the ditches when he remembered the paper. He could not find it. He went on.

THE SECOND PORTRAIT

BY twelve o'clock, noon, the wash-room of Kale's Fine Family Laundry held enough steam to take the shell off of a turtle's back. Fill tubs with steaming water at six o'clock, set thirty colored women to rubbing and shouting and singing at the tubs and by twelve o'clock noon the room is over full of steam. The steam is thick—warm—and it settles on your flesh like a damp fur rug. Every pore sits agape in your body; agape—dripping.

Kale's Fine Family Laundry did a good business. Mr. Kale believed in this running on oiled cogs. Cogs that slip easily—oiled from the lowest to the highest.

Now the cogs lowest in his smooth machinery were these thirty tubs and the thirty women at the tubs. I put the tubs first, because they were always there. The women came and went. Sometimes they merely went. Most all of them were dark brown and were that soft bulgy fat that no amount of hard work can rub off of some colored women. All day long they rubbed and scrubbed and sang or shouted and cursed or were silent according to their thirty natures.

Madie Frye never sang or shouted or cursed aloud. Madie was silent. She sang and shouted and cursed within. She sang the first day she came there to work. Sang songs of thanksgiving within her. She had needed that job. She had not worked for ten months until she came there. She had washed dishes in a boarding house before that. That (*Turn to page* 354)

PRIZE POEMS, KRIGWA, 1927

FIRST PRIZE POEMS
By MAE V. COWDERY

Longings

TO dance—
In the light of moon,
A platinum moon
Poised like a slender dagger
On the velvet darkness
of night.

To dream—
'Neath the bamboo trees
On the sable breast
Of earth—
And listen to the wind.

To croon—
Weird sweet melodies
Round the cabin door
With banjos clinking softly—
And from out the shadow
Hear the beat of tom-toms
Resonant through the years.

To plunge—
My brown body
In a golden pool,
And lazily float on the swell
Watching the rising sun.

To stand—
On a purple mountain
Hidden from earth
By mists of dreams
And tears—

To talk—
With God.

Lamps

BODIES are lamps
And their life is the light.
Ivory, Gold, Bronze and Ebony—
Yet all are lamps
And their lives the lights.

Dwelling in the tabernacles
Of the most high—are lamps.
Lighting the weary pilgrims' way
As they travel the dreary night—are lamps.
Swinging aloft in great Cathedrals
Beaming on rich and poor alike—are lamps.
Flickering fitfully in harlot dives
Wanton as they that dwell therein—are lamps.
Ivory, Gold, Bronze and Ebony—
Yet all are lamps
And their lives the lights.

Some flames rise high above the horizon
And urge others to greater power.
Some burn steadfast thru the night
To welcome the prodigal home.
Others flicker weakly, lacking oil to burn
And slowly die unnoticed.
What matter how bright the flame
How weak?
What matter how high it blazes
How low?
A puff of wind will put it out.

You and I are lamps—Ebony lamps,
Our flame glows red and rages high within
But our ebon shroud becomes a shadow
And our light seems weak and low.
Break that shadow
And let the flame illumine heaven
Or blow wind . . . . blow
And let our feeble lights go out.

SECOND PRIZE POEM

Song to a Dark Girl

By EDWARD SILVERA

YOUR eyes are bold
Like all the stars
That blaze in jungle skies.
Your lips are sweet
Like jungle fruit
That no one sells or buys.

Your breast is warm
Like tropic noons,
Like noons of jungle days.
Your voice sounds strange
Like all the winds
That sing wild jungle lays.

In your embrace
There's strength and joy
And God has given thee
A flame to fire
Thy soul and burn
Within incessantly.

THIRD PRIZE POEM

To . . .

By ETHEL M. CAUTION

OUT of the hush of night,
Out of the sob of morn,
Out of the sigh of noon,
Thy soul was born.

Part of the gentle tears
That dim fair April's eyes,
Part of the gladsome smiles
That warm her skies;

Grace of the violet shy,
Fragrance of new-born rose,
Beauty of every flower
That woodland grows;

Softness of mild May winds,
Sweetness of days in June;
Lilt from a melody
Of heavenly tune;

Out of the ages past,
Out of the years to be;
Out of his vast unknown
God fashioned thee.

HONORABLE MENTION

My Wish

By MARGUERITE A. LOWE

I'D rather have the thought of you to hold against my heart,
Than any gift that mortal hands have power to impart.
I'd rather have the dream of you to keep within my breast,
Than any shining dower of gold by fortune's few possessed.
Ah, love, no sweeter thing than this I'd ask to come to me,
That I might keep the thought of you through all eternity.

Twilight Fancy

By GEORGE L. ALLEN

DUSK came dancing down the dale
Like a slim dark maiden,
Crowned with blossoms sunset-pale,
Dream-perfumed, dew-laden.

Black as midnight were her eyes,
Crinkly-dark her tresses,
Sunbeams, flickering from the skies
Wooed her with caresses.

Lingering but an instant's space,
All my heart entrancing,
Swift and sweet, her warm embrace
Stirred my blood to dancing.

But when Night, in splendor rare,
Set her love-lamps gleaming,
Dusk had fled, and left me there
Lone, and lorn, and dreaming.

THE BROWSING READER

MARY WHITE OVINGTON'S "Portraits in Color", (The Viking Press), is an attempt to present living portraits of typical American Negroes in the 20th Century. She has not attempted to exhaust the field, but has picked twenty persons, sixteen men and four women who portray the various lines of thought and endeavor and the various attitudes and reactions characteristic of this era in the Negroes' modern development. It is an honest and moving piece of work, painted neither with sugar nor salt, opinionated and definite, but always frank and clear.

One gets after reading a chapter of ten or fifteen pages a definite and understandable impression. It may, it usually does, leave much to the imagination. It is by no means a reference book with dates and names and places; but it is something to be read and thought over, disagreed with now and then, applauded much, and capable of a rousing in the stranger, or one to the problem born, a feeling of astonishment, gratification and curiosity at the miraculous way in which human nature throughout one of the most difficult series of tests has reacted in the American scene.

One might criticize the book in many ways. In its selection of subjects, there are a score of omitted names, difficult to reason about. One might criticize in the various portraits the selection of high lights and shades; but all this would be unimportant when compared with the splendid fullness of result, the deep sense of sympathy and understanding, the human and artistic touch. The book must have meant a great deal of work and thought. And it is interesting and important for young and facile authors to know that Miss Ovington has "written of no one whom I have not met and seen at work. The portraits are drawn from life".

"The History of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment United States Infantry" edited by one of its Captains, J. H. Nankivell, is a deserving tribute to a celebrated organization. It contains a great deal of information carefully packed in, and most of it for that very reason, almost unreadable. Colored readers will hunt in vain for any reference to the late Colonel Young or any of the colored officers who from time to time have served with the regiment. It is nevertheless an invaluable work of reference.

"Portraits in Color", "Singing Soldiers": "Twenty-Fifth Regiment", "Wonder Book".

John J. Niles' "Singing Soldiers", (Charles Scribner's Sons) is dedicated "to the American Negro soldiers who made this writing possible". The author tried to make a collection of United States army war songs and to include many songs sung by soldiers of the United States, "but the imagination of the white boys did not, as a rule, express themselves in song". He began to lose interest in his quest until he encountered some Negro troops; not simply the semi-professional musician, but "the others, the natural born singers, usually from rural districts, who, prompted by hunger, wounds, homesickness, and the reaction to so many generations of suppression, sang the legend of the black man to tunes and harmonies they made up as they went along." Out of this came the book made up of Negro songs, of all sorts and kinds. It is the most interesting and impressive collection. Negro is spelt with a small "n" and most of the illustrations are but caricatures, but the book as a whole is finely and sympathetically done and worth reading and study.

The Washington Intercollegiate Club of Chicago, under the editorship of Frederic H. Robb has published the "1927 Intercollegiate Wonder Book" with a survey of Negro educational, athletic, civic and commercial life. It represents an astonishing amount of work and must have meant the expenditure of much money. It is arranged in a rather bewildering way which makes it difficult to use as a reference book, but as a picture of colored Chicago, it is about the best single volume that one could look at.

Miss Kathryn M. Johnson sends us a little pamphlet on the biography of Frederick Douglass. It ought to be interesting to young people.

The Vanguard Books of the Month include "Company Unions" by Robert W. Dunn, Grace S. Scribner's "American Pilgrimage", Kropotkin's Revolutionary Pamphlets, stories by the late John Reed and a reprint of some of Proudhon's social philosophy. They cost but fifty cents each.

IN THE MAGAZINES

WE take off our hats to Dorothy Parker for her amusing "Arrangement in Black and White" which appears in the October 8 issue of the *New Yorker*. Her squib sounds word for word like one thousand conversations we have overheard at parties with smart sprinklings of dusky celebrities. Inevitably there is that fair pinched-faced one with the benevolent eyes who is obviously—too obviously—unprejudiced and who attempts to convince her audience that she believes in "abso-lute" equality in some such convincing strain: "I haven't the slightest feeling about colored people. Why I'm just crazy about some of them. . . . Well now, listen, I have this colored laundress. I've had her for years and I'm devoted to her. And I want to tell you I think of her as my friend".

Henry Christophe, a Haitian who was born a slave and who died a king, had in all probability, the most dramatic career of any Negro in the history of the world. John W. Vandercook gives us a magnificent picture of his "Black Majesty" in *Harper's* for October. Christophe, an untutored man of tremendous size and virility, with the aid of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Jean Jaques Dessalines, waged a fifteen year war for the political freedom of Haiti. After his confreres had ruled over Haiti and were killed, Christophe reigned for fourteen years with the iron hand of one who had fought his way to a coveted place. An account of Christophe's life reads like a play—a play with numerous counterplots and interludes in the offing, which, rather than detract from, strengthen the personality of the dominant central figure. It's a fascinating story and we hope you will read it.

"It Seems to Heywood Broun" in the *Nation* for October 19 that H. L. Mencken has overlooked some things in summing up the artistic achievement of the Negro. But perhaps Mr. Mencken does not consider singing, dancing and acting art. And in discussing our artists, he does not take in consideration the difficulties which confront us. For instance, says Mr. Broun, when Countée Cullen invests his poetry with some of the bitterness in his soul, he is called a propagandist, not a poet; but when he writes of trees and whispering winds, he is called an imitator of Keats and Shelley. Tell

us, Mr. Mencken, what are we to do?

In writing of "South Africa Since the Revolution" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, Lionel Curtis says that "everything ultimately hinges on the relations of black and white". In South Africa one half of the public revenue is derived directly or indirectly from the mining industry. Drudgery is considered the badge of an inferior race and for this reason the poor whites fail to acquire skill in farming and handicrafts and there is no place for them in the economic system. On the other hand, they are accorded their full voting rights and the natives, who labor in the mines and in the fields, are not. Mr. Curtis further discloses the political corruption of the Imperial Government and points out that the natives can not look to the government to safeguard their rights.

One phase of the prejudice practiced "within the race" is discussed by G. A. Steward in *Social Forces* for September under the title "The Black Girl Passes". Mr. Steward tells of the tragedy of our ebon-hued sister in Negro society—how she is shoved into the least desirable positions in the economic world and how Negro men, regardless of the depth of their own color, prefer the "teasing brown" and "high yellow" types as wives.

A scientific study of "Some Physical Characteristics of the American Negro Population" by Melville J. Herskovits appears in the same issue of *Social Forces*. Mr. Herskovits comes to a few interesting conclusions regarding the future possibility of a homogeneous American Negro type.

That the Negro can legitimately claim at least a fourth of the credit for "The Literary Awakening in the South" is the opinion of Herschel Brickell in the October *Bookman*. The artistic metamorphosis of the Southland is due not only to contact and education which have resulted in new ideas, but also to the migration of the Negro to the North. This sweeping exodus has broken old industrial traditions and has invested the South with a new vigor in all lines of activity which only a revolutionary change can bring about. Mr. Herschel discusses the work of a long list of Southern-born literary folk, chief among whom are Paul Green, Du Bose Heyward, T. S. Stribling and Julia Peterkin. All of these people have capitalized the facts of Negro life which they meet day by day.

Wallace Thurman crowds the colorful thing which is Harlem life onto a small but complete canvas in the *Haldeman-Julius Quarterly* for October, November and December. He describes "Negro Life in New York's Harlem" from the seething life of the "Cotton Club" where dark-tinged singers moan weeping blues and wriggle their sinuous bodies in graceful, mad dancing, to the magnificent and dignified church edifices, each one crowded to capacity on Sunday mornings; and from the row upon row of exclusive apartment hotels housing Harlem's élite, to the upper Fifth Avenue tenements with their crowds of poverty-stricken families.

Mr. Thurman writes on the same subject under the title of "Harlem Facets" in the *World Tomorrow* for November; but he does not treat Harlem in this instance with sympathy and grace and depth. We don't like Mr. Thurman's half-hearted excuses for the lack of energy Harlem Negroes display in commercial fields. He says: "There are no Negro bankers in Harlem, but there are a great number of eminently successful real estate operators. There are no capitalistic combines . . . ., but there are many moneyed entrepeneurs operating and owning minor businesses. Negroes in Harlem do not own a theatre or a dance hall of their own, but they do own over $60,000,000 worth of real estate . . . ." It is not enough (*Turn to page* 358)

"Christmas Comes but Once a Year!"

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

PERSONAL

¶ Sheadrick B. Turner, a well-known colored attorney and political figure of Chicago, Illinois, is dead at the age of 55 years. Mr. Turner was born at West Feliciana, Louisiana, and migrated to Chicago at the age of 17. He was a graduate of the Chicago Law School and was elected to the Illinois state legislature in 1914.

¶ C. E. Gibson, 52 years old, the first colored man to be appointed to the Washington, D. C. Fire Department, has been retired after 27 years' service.

¶ The Federal Clothing Store, located at Washington, D. C., has employed a colored woman, Mrs. La Ray Bailey, as saleslady.

¶ The Rockefeller Foundation has appointed Roscoe C. Bruce as supervisor of its new Dunbar Garden Apartments in New York City with 541 apartments for colored tenants. Mr. Bruce was formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools at Washington, D. C.

¶ Mrs. Clarissa Scott-Delaney, wife of Attorney Hubert Delaney of New York City and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C., died recently at Washington. Mrs. Delaney was born 26 years ago at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and was educated there and at Bradford Academy and Wellesley College. She was graduated in 1923, with class honors and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to her marriage in 1926, Mrs. Delaney was a member of the Dunbar High School faculty at Washington for three years.

¶ William Hallock Johnson, a former white professor, was installed October 20 as president of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. The exercises were held in Livingstone Hall and a large number of educators and prominent persons from all sections of the country attended.

¶ Mme. Lillian Evanti, the well-known coloratura soprano of Washington, D. C., is just closing her American tour. Among the places that she has appeared in recital are: Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta, Norfolk, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Omaha and Kansas City.

¶ Dr. E. W. Lomax, founder and head of the Lomax Hospital, Bluefield, West Virginia, is dead at the age of 40 years. Dr. Lomax was graduated from Shaw University and served his interneship at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

¶ "Blind Boone", Negro concert pianist, who retired a few months ago, died recently at Warrensburg, Missouri, at the age of 63 years.

¶ Miss Mabel Byrd, who resigned her position as Business and Industrial Secretary of the Brooklyn, New York, Y. W. C. A., is now connected with the Industrial Labor Organization of the League of Nations, at Geneva, Switzerland.

¶ Hubert T. Delaney of New York City, whose appointment as Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York was announced October 12, is a graduate of the College of the City of New York where he received the B. A. degree, and of the Law Department of New York University.

¶ Inauguration services for M. P. Burley as president of Miles Memorial College at Birmingham, Alabama, were held October 20.

¶ Aaron Douglas, art critic of THE CRISIS, decorated the Club Ebony, New York, which opened on October 5. Mr. Douglas used as his motif African and American Negro themes.

¶ S. W. Rutherford of Washington, D. C., Secretary and General Manager of The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, tendered a banquet to Major R. R. Wright, Sr., President of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company and of the National Negro Bankers Association, early in October.

¶ James F. Stewart, the only Negro undertaker in Salisbury, Maryland, was appointed by Governor Ritchie of Maryland, to serve on the Interracial Commission of the state.

¶ John M. Avery, Vice-President and Secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C., is the only colored man mentioned in "Prominent Patrons of Life Insurance", an article appearing in the *Spectator* magazine. Mr. Avery is credited with having $131,500 insurance on his life.

¶ On his recent visit to New York City, D. T. Wint, a Negro member of the Jamaican Legislature, who has been touring the United States and Canada, was tendered a banquet by former residents of the British West Indies. Mr. Wint is one of the most progressive and influential leaders in the West Indies.

N. A. A. C. Prize Babies

Kathleen Miller
1st prize
Newark, N. J.

Anita Matthews
3rd prize
Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Sizer, Jr.
1st prize
Minneapolis, Minn.

William Martin
2nd prize
Roanoke, Va.

Mary Allen
2nd prize
Minneapolis, Minn.

Marylyn Stoval
3rd prize
Minneapolis, Minn.

Rubens: The Adoration of the Wise Men
After the Painting in the Antwerp Museum, Belgium

Jubilee Day, 1927, at Fisk University

SOCIAL PROGRESS

¶ Five thousand colored victims of the recent tornado in St. Louis, Missouri, were helped by Poro College. Fifteen hundred were fed each day at the college and the auditorium was turned into sleeping quarters.

¶ A case which has aroused much interest among Chinese and Negroes, is that of the decision of the school authorities in the Rosedale school district, Bolivar County, Mississippi, that Chinese children should attend schools provided for Negroes. The case will be brought up before the Supreme Court of the United States, which must decide whether or not states can prohibit the darker races from attending schools provided for whites.

¶ The new $500,000 Lincoln Theater, one of the finest show houses in America catering to colored patronage, opened in Los Angeles, California, October 7. Curtis Carpentier is the Negro house manager.

¶ The formal opening of the Kenney Memorial Hospital at Newark, N. J., took place October 14. The hospital has modern equipment for service in general medicine, surgery and gynecology.

¶ A letter of protest has been sent to the Chairman of the housing committee which placed the delegates to the recent convention of the American Legion in Paris, France. The protest states that all of the Negro delegates were sent to one place and that the "mere housing of twenty Negroes in one place is no mere freak of chance, but the result of a well worked out plan".

¶ The Division of Negro Literature and History at the West 135 Street branch of the New York Public Library opened October 1. The Akeley Collection from the Congo has been augmented by a part of the Blondiau Collection of primitive African art which was exhibited last spring in New York City.

¶ The Dark Tower, a tea room dedicated to Negro writers, sculptors, musicians and composers, was opened recently in New York City by Mme. A'Lelia Walker.

¶ At the Southeastern Fair held at Atlanta, Georgia, the week beginning October 10, the Negro exhibit was a striking evidence of the progress of the Negro on the farm, in the home and school. The exhibit occupied a floor of the agricultural building.

¶ Construction of the $118,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Atlantic City, N. J., has practically reached completion. The building is three stories in height and contains a gymnasium, reading, locker, shower, class, billiard and assembly rooms. The third floor contains 30 bedrooms, with sleeping accommodations for 66 people.

¶ The report of the United States Census of Agriculture of 1925 states that: In Oklahoma, out of a colored farm population of 98,044, 42,533 live on owned farms; in Arkansas, out of 277,000, there are 59,583 on owned farms; 115,313 out of a farm population of 524,343 live on owned farms in Georgia; Kentucky has a farm population of 52,335 with 27,085 living on owned farms; and Tennessee, with a colored farm population of 167,810 has 51,472 living on owned farms.

¶ Out of forty-six heroic acts recognized by the Carnegie Hero fund Commission recently, two were performed by Negroes. Edward A. Mitchell, Gloucester Industrial School, Gloucester County, Va., died trying to save a boy from being electrocuted by a high-voltage wire at Cambria, Va., July 10, 1925. A bronze medal went to his widow with death benefits of $55 a month with $5 additional for each of two children. Luke Erwin, Tyler, Texas, saved a farmer from suffocating in a well at Ringgold, Ga., September 11, 1925. Mr. Erwin received a bronze medal.

¶ Anthony Memorial Hall, the main recitation building at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was demolished by flames late in October. It is estimated that the total loss was $50,000. The insurance carried was one third of that amount.

EDUCATION

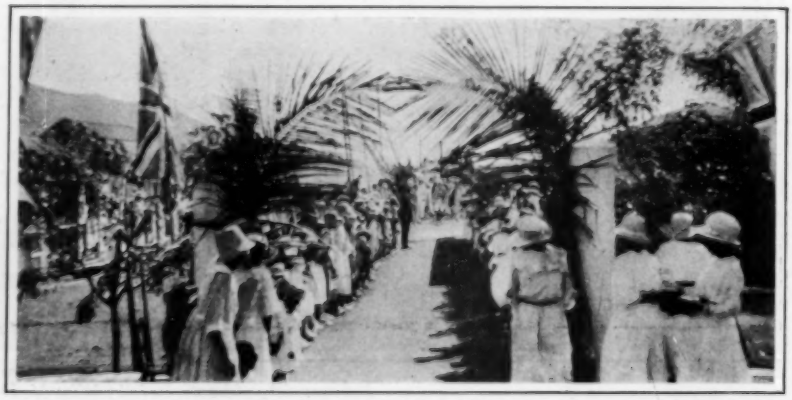
¶ The office of the Fisk Alumni Secretary, A. J. Allison, was opened October 1 with headquarters at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. This office will serve as a clearing house of information from the University to the alumni and of interesting news concerning the progress of Fiskites.

¶ Fisk University paid tribute to the founders of the institution and the memory of its famed Jubilee Singers on October 6. This date was the 56th anniversary of the Jubilee Singers, a band of nine, who, together with their teacher, George L. White, left Nashville in 1871 to secure funds.

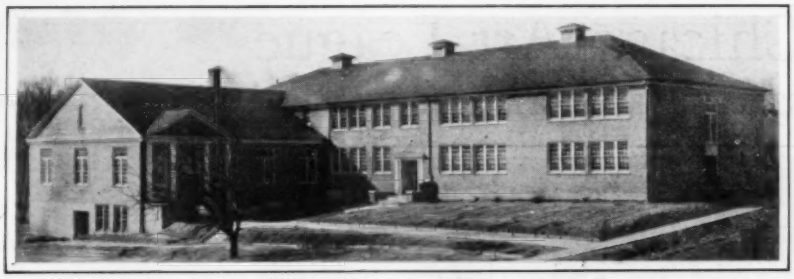
¶ Cheyney Institute, Pa., celebrated Cheyney Day October 22. The exercises were designed to present the work of the school in such a way as to arouse interest and cooperation on the part of Negroes in the work at Cheyney.

MEETINGS

¶ A meeting to sponsor interracial amity, was held October 21 under the auspices of the Baha'is of New York and Brooklyn. Among the speakers were Horace Holley, Wandeyne Mathews and Mrs. Mary H. Ford.



The Governor Lands at Tortola!



The Miller High School, Helena, Ark.

¶ The eighth annual State Interracial Conference, was held at Louisville, Ky., November 4 and 5. Among the speakers were Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Southern Interracial Commission and Dr. George E. Haynes, interracial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches.

¶ The World Unity Conference, to create harmony and understanding among all religions, races and nations, was held in New York City, October 10, 11 and 12. Dr. Franz Boas, Anthopologist of Columbia University and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, were among the speakers.

¶ A number of important research projects having to do with Negro life and conditions were decided upon at the recent meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, held at Hanover, N. H. The interracial relations committee of the Commission is composed of: Dr. W. W. Alexander, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dr. Joseph Peterson, Dr. T. Wingate Todd, Charles S. Johnson, Monroe N. Work and Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

AFRICAN MANDATES

¶ The Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva is a committee under the League of Nations, which has general charge of the former German Colonies. There are eleven members and M. Van Rees is chairman. Last year the commission sought the power to question the rights mandatories had been assuming and to receive petitions from the natives; but South Africa, Great Britain and Japan resisted this and the right was not granted. The Commission has, however, taken South Africa to task for its high-handed actions in South West Africa, and finds a tremendous increase of liquor importation in the French and British Mandates. There were 884,000 litres imported into the French Mandate in 1926 and 545,000 gallons into the English Gold Coast and Togoland and 1,350,000 gallons into British Nigeria, including the Cameroons.

LIBERIA

¶ President King of Liberia has visited Germany where he was received by the president, Field Marshall Von Hindenburg and entertained at luncheon. Full military honors were given him. Reichs-Chancellor and Mrs. Marks gave a banquet for the party. In Holland the President and Mrs. King were received by the Master of Ceremonies to Her Majesty the Queen and entertained at dinner by the Queen. At Geneva, President King was officially received by the secretary of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond and by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Organization. He was entertained at dinner by the Canadian delegate to the League of Nations. The president of the Swiss Republic, Sir Austin Chamberlain, and others were present. On his return the president spent four days in London and then went to Liverpool where after various official entertainments, he sailed for Africa, October 12, on the *Accra*. This is probably the most distinguished series of official receptions that a Negro ruler has been accorded in modern times.

ABYSSINIA

¶ The landed wealth of Ethiopia, according to the American Department of Commerce, is enormous. Not only has it rich soil suitable for grain and rubber, but it also has stores of coal, copper, silver, iron, potash and mica. Coffee grows wild and one million dollars worth is already being exported annually. The imports are chiefly salt and cotton goods. Salt, and silver dollars made in Austria, are the currency. The silver is horded.

¶ The American Pro-Falasha Committee of Jews have raised $50,000 for work among the black Jews of Abyssinia. A college is to be established at Addis-Abeba.

WEST AFRICA

¶ Seventeen colored civil servants of the Gold Coast have been awarded certificates and badges of honor by King George for service to the colony.

¶ Nigeria spent for public health £285,000 in 1925 and £475,000 in 1926. The birth rate is estimated at 29.9 per mille and the death rate 27.3. The infant mortality shows that one-third of the children die before they are five years old. Hospitalization is being pushed.

¶ Great Britain, after attacking Abyssinia for slavery, has found herself with a slave problem in Sierra Leone. Domestic slavery had never been abolished and by legal decision last July, runaway slaves could be recaptured. After January 1, 1928, the legal status of slavery will be abolished. This will affect between two and three hundred thousand slaves.

¶ Mrs. Caseley Hayford has returned from America to her Girls Vocational School in Sierra Leone. An American Committee consisting of three white and three colored persons, under Professor Mabel Carney of Columbia, has provided for thirty scholarships.

¶ Solomon B. Taylor, who received his Masters degree in agriculture at Cornell, has been appointed by the Sierra Leone Government as principal of the Nyala School. Paul O. Cordoza of Lagos, has received the same degree from Cornell and I. Phillips of Nigeria has received his B. S. degree with honors at Birmingham University, England.

¶ During the past twenty-five years the revenue of the Gold Coast has risen from £333,283 to £4,365,320. The two chief causes of this rapid progress are cocoa and shipping.

In the Parade of Progress, State Fair, Pueblo, Col.

The Chicago Art League

By WILLIAM McKNIGHT FARROW

Some Members of the League

Miss E. M. Lewis *Mrs. I. B. Brewer* *Mrs. G. Glover* *Mrs. P. Callis* *Miss M. Brackett*

CHICAGO is rapidly becoming one of the most artistic cities in the United States through its magnificent public buildings, its wonderful parks and its system of beautiful boulevards.

There are spots in this great city, however, of which we never boast and which we would like to hide from the eyes of sight-seers but, unfortunately, our elevated railroads pass through some of these most unsightly neighborhoods. It is bad enough for our own eyes to be continuously assaulted with such dirt and disorder but the effect on our visitors is most detrimental to our civic reputation.

If, after passing through such a locality for several years you should accidentally glance out upon a vista of beautiful back yards; tastefully painted homes with fresh, clean curtains at the windows, flowers and vines making interesting patterns against walls and fences; neatly clad people quietly attending their tasks; clean looking children picking up papers and burning rubbish in streets and alleys; velvety lawns where bare earth littered with ashes and cans had formerly been—you would have to pinch yourself to

W. M. Farrow

make sure you had not inadvertently fallen asleep, or, if you are one of those who still partake of the sparkling glass, you might wonder what all-powerful mixture it had been your luck to have tasted that morning.

Yet such a change of appearance is by no means as impractical as it might seem and, with such an ideal in mind, for their community, an earnest little group of artists and their friends met and organized the Chicago Art League, which, for the past four years has functioned as a special division of the Educational Department of the Wabash Y. M. C. A., carrying on its work through lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions and special articles contributed to the press by its members.

You may be interested in the personnel of the Chicago Art League. Nine of its members, one a winner in 1923 of a national poster contest, one a mural painter of distinction, one a member of the staff of the Art Institute of Chicago, and three who have exhibited in local, national, or international exhibitions at the Art Institute and other museums or galleries of equal importance, are making their living entirely in (*Turn to page* 358)

Lawrence Wilson *Claude Guess* *Charles Dawson* *Arthur Diggs* *Ellis Wilson*

THE FAR HORIZON

THE HAMPTON STRIKE

AN ONLOOKER writes us:

"Now that the strike is over, the task seems to be to explain to the outside world what caused the greatest upheaval in Hampton's history.

"Through my own observations and experiences, and what I have learned from others I have become keenly aware of the state of hypocrisy, racial prejudice, and backwardness into which Hampton has fallen. I myself have suffered keenly and racial antipathy has grown within me.

"Rumors of the general unrest among the students and of the prospects of an uprising had reached me a week or two before the incident occurred which kindled the flame. Consequently, at the moment of its incipiency, some of us realized the seriousness of the situation, but we were in a sad minority. Others laughed and scored the childish actions of the students, calling them fools.

"The administration forced the issue which resulted in practically seven hundred students leaving the campus last Friday and Saturday by the very domineering and unsympathetic manner in which they handled the situation from beginning to end. Dr. Gregg publicly acknowledged to the students that he was somewhat hasty in his first ultimatum of last Monday. The sad part of the situation was, however, that they did not profit by their first mistakes and continued on with the same threatening, nonconciliatory policy which precipitated the disaster. Even now they do not realize that Hampton has been dealt a serious blow, and are carrying on in the same high-handed manner, not realizing if every student should return, the Administrative Board failed in ever forcing them to leave.

"Very much depends on public opinion in this affair. The authorities are crediting this strike as the work of disobedient boys and girls who were led on to do what they did. On the other hand, each student I have talked with has impressed me with the serious attitude he has taken in the matter—with each one of them it became a holy cause. The strike to them was not a prank, in fact it was partly forced on them; but when they found themselves too deeply involved to back out, they went straight ahead with great religious fervor. Previous petitions have always been ignored; their student council has six faculty members; and they felt drastic action was necessary if they were to be heard this time. Many are arguing that the students went about their strike in the wrong manner; but be that as it may, they carried it through in an orderly and manly fashion that brought commendation on every side.

"The next thing is, of course, what is to come of it? Classes began informally this morning to occupy those students that are on the grounds. The formal opening is scheduled for October 25. The authorities are very optimistic and feel that all will go on as before. Others of us do not feel as confident. Last night there were 300 students here; today, others have come in so that there are possibly 400. Many are here because of parental order and others, because they have no other alternative. It has been a terrible ordeal to witness the struggle some of them have gone through, feeling that they cannot stay, yet cannot go. Many may return, but I fear that a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest will be present in them in a greater degree than ever. Some have found that other schools have closed their doors to them; others away from the crowd have lost their enthusiasm. But there are others who will never return, and they are the best of the school. Dr. Gregg acknowledged that the leaders in the strike were the foremost men on the campus and those who had been some years in the institution. The wholesale slaughter that has come about of the school's best is too great for good to come of it and the Negro world should be made to see the justice in the students' stand.

"The conciliatory steps taken by some of the white teachers have been most amusing. They threw aside the protecting garment of the Massenburg Bill and the wife of the most prejudiced leader on the campus, whose home is never open to any but the white teachers, sponsored auto parties to take the girls to Yorktown, some thirty miles away! Other white-haired ladies wandered around with checker boards, organized sewing bees, gave teas in their rooms, pop-corn parties, and other rather silly amusements as a sop. They cannot realize that there has been a fundamental upheaval which cannot be appeased by simple pastimes. Many pleaded with tears in their eyes to no avail, for the girls laughed in their faces. They cannot understand that these students for whom they have sacrificed their lives to 'civilize', (in the meantime receiving very comfortable salaries and living quarters which they might have difficulty in securing elsewhere) could feel anything but the deepest respect and gratitude toward them.

"The teachers as a body do not understand these Negro students, the Administrative Board does not understand them, Dr. Gregg does not understand them—and the tragedy is that they never will. I have found a few, a very few white people who believe in the ideal for which Hampton is supposed to stand, but whose faith has been deeply shaken by this whole affair. As a friend said to me the other day: 'I believe that interracial experiments will always fail, not because of the impossibility to effect them, but because we cannot be careful enough in the selection of representatives of each side'.

"Dr. Gregg at a workers' meeting last evening issued an ultimatum to workers as well. He said that he had been made aware that there were those among them who were student sympathizers and such persons as these were not wanted at Hampton under the regime of the present Administration. Loyalty on the part of the teachers to the present administration is just as necessary as the loyalty of students, and those who felt that they cannot back up the present policies were politely asked to get out."

A citizen writes:

"The students claim that ever since the iniquitous Massenburg Bill which required the separation of the races in public halls of Virginia, including Hampton School, that the Principal of the school has been less social with the students than ever before; that he has placed in some of the trades departments of the school white men from the Ku Klux sections of the Peninsula, one of whom died and was buried with honors from the Kluxers; that members of the faculty from the North have referred to the students as 'heathen', without, of course, designating any particular misdemeanant and that it has been assumed that the students were of such low character that they would undertake sexual contact during a play unless the lights were on, even to the extent of destroy-

ing the effect of the moving pictures or play. Even men who are now employed at the school say that conditions there had become almost intolerable because of a subtle influence, such as putting white men over Negroes, some of whom could not write a sentence of English correctly. The whole atmosphere at Hampton has changed since the Editor of the *Daily Press* sought and succeeded in having a law passed separating the races in public halls."

The white *Virginian-Pilot* adds in a leading editorial:

"Down in Alabama student leaders in the State Polytechnic Institute, a white institution, are petitioning the board of trustees to remove the president. At Hampton Institute, a colored establishment, the mutiny is of another order, but of the same generic origin—the new critical attitude that is sweeping American undergraduate bodies. The day of the humble student body accepting uncritically and unprotestingly every item of the regime prescribed for them by the faculty and administrative officers, is about over. To dismiss this development cavalierly as part of the un-American Youth Movement, is not to do it justice. The phenomenon is better understood as part of the shedding of repressions that is characteristic of today's youth nearly everywhere in the world, particularly in the United States. What student bodies sense as grievances, what they regard as administrative shortcomings, are no longer to be brusquely brushed aside as inconsequential. Between faculty and students there must be a sort of partnership, and a partnership, to be a success, must rest on mutual confidence and co-operation.

Such facts as have come to light about the trouble at Hampton suggest that the students acted too peremptorily. The strike is an ugly weapon—distinctly not the weapon suited to righting of undergraduate grievances. But the grievances remain and must be dealt with. Those that are without foundation will fall of their own weight, but those that have substance, will continue to plague the Hampton administration until they are corrected."

The names of the Student Protest Committee are as follows:

Alfred V. Moore, President of College Lyceum.

John Casey, President of Student Council, ex-President Y. M. C. A.

Lee A. Valentine, Lieutenant-Colonel Cadet Corps.

William A. Willie, Captain-Adjutant, Cadet Corps.

Saul M. Perdue, Captain, Cadet Corps.

Evan T. Wood, 2nd Lieutenant, Cadet Corps.

G. James Fleming, 1st Lieutenant, Cadet Corps, Valedictorian, 1926.

Rudolph Renfrow, 1st Lieutenant, Cadet Corps, Valedictorian, 1927.

Fleming R. Waller, President of Society of Scientific Study.

Cyril W. Stephens, President of Society for the Study of Negro History; author of "Tribal Honor".

Roger Laws, President of Class of 1929.

Claud J. Amis, Major, Cadet Corps.

C. Orin Jeffries, 1st Lieutenant, Cadet Corps.

Robert A. Coles, Captain, Cadet Corps, President of Athletic Association.

J. T. Eugene Henderson, Secretary Society for the Study of Negro History.

Besides these there were:
Denton Johnson.
Cecil Spellman.
E. A. Mebane.
Howard Rollins.
Theester Coleman.
J. L. Houck.
Stephen Mims.

We consider it an honor to publish these names of the students who are acknowledged to have been among the best and brightest in the institution.

We shall publish their pictures next month.

THE BLACK VOTER

CHICKENS are coming home to roost. The story is told in "The Solid South" a printed address delivered by Henry W. Anderson at the Institute of Public Affairs held at the University of Virginia last August. He tells of the disfranchisement of the Negro, 1905-10:

"The avowed purpose of these constitutions and laws was to eliminate the Negro vote without violating the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. This was generally accomplished by fixing difficult and complicated requirements for registration and voting, with exceptions which only applied to certain limited classes; by vesting discretionary powers in registrars and other election officers which could be exercised in favor of those friendly to the dominant organization and against its opponents; and by so arranging the electoral machinery that it could always be controlled by the dominant organization regardless of the political majority in the local communities.

It is not surprising that these people who had been harassed by problems of supreme difficulty for a generation should have turned to any measures which promised relief. It is unfortunately true, however, that many of the mistakes which have been most fatal to or destructive of human freedom in the past have been inspired by motives equally worthy, and the Southern people were now to be taught again the age-old lesson that a free civilization cannot be built upon oppression of minorities, or unjust laws; that discriminatory legislation, however worthy its purpose, only places in the hands of the unscrupulous a power which will inevitably be used to maintain control of government, and if permitted to continue must lead to the destruction of all social and political freedom. The results of these measures were soon made manifest.

The primary purpose of these new constitutions or laws was soon effected. The Negroes were disfranchised. The Negro vote has since been so small that it is no longer a material factor in the political situation. But the process of disfranchisement did not stop there. The machinery of discrimination, devised primarily for this purpose, was then employed by the dominant party organization to effect a disqualification of a large proportion of the white population opposed to that organization, while unchallenged control of one political group permitted or encouraged political corruption. As a result of these measures the vote qualified or cast in the Southern States has been so reduced that it includes only a small minority of the population. So small is this vote that the State and local officeholders constitute or easily control a majority. Governors and other State officers are sometimes elected by less than 10 per cent of the population of voting age. The politically Solid South is thus maintained, but at the price of political freedom. A large majority of the people of these States no longer have any part in their government. The free expression of the will of the people no longer exists. Popular government has thus been destroyed, and there have been substituted in its stead self-perpetuating political oligarchies, controlled by the office-holding groups in the several States who are obedient to the party organizations and use the agencies of government and the taxing power to maintain the control of those organizations.

This condition will more clearly appear from an examination of the actual vote in presidential elections, which is generally larger than in State and local elections. In 1888 the combined population of the eleven Southern States was in round numbers 15,500,000. Women were not then voting. In the presidential election of that year the eleven States of the Solid South cast an aggregate of 2,100,000 votes, or approximately one vote for every seven of (*Turn to page* 351)

Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

KRIGWA, 1927

THE Editors of THE CRISIS, with the aid and suggestion of various authors, artists and experts with whom they consulted, have decided to distribute THE CRISIS prizes as follows:

Prizes in Literary Art and Expression offered out of the gift of Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn, who now for the third year is expressing her faith and interest in Negro ability:

First Prize $200
Miss Marita O. Bonner, Washington, D. C., for:
"The Purple Flower", a fantasy.
"Exit", a play.
"Drab Rambles", a short story.
"The Young Blood Hungers", an essay.

Second Prize $100
Miss Brenda Ray Moryck, Washington, D. C., for:
"Old Days and New", a short story.
"Days", a short story.
"Her Little Brother", a short story.

Third Prize $50
Miss Eulalie Spence, New York City for:
"Hot Stuff", a play.
"Undertow", a play.

Honorable Mention
Mrs. Esther P. Young, Texas.
Hubert A. Brown, Massachusetts.
Julian E. Bagley, California.
Miss Angel Estha Renn, California.
George A. Singleton, Illinois.
Nathan Ben Young, Missouri.
John F. Matheus, West Virginia.
S. Randolph Edmonds, Maryland.

Prizes in Poetry, offered by the Program and Literature Department of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs through Mrs. A. W. Hunton ($100), and by Mr. Carl Brandt ($125).

First Prize $150
Miss Mae Cowdery, Philadelphia, Pa., for:
"Longings".
"Lamps".

Second Prize $50
Edward Silvera, Lincoln, Pa., for:
"Song to a Dark Girl".

Third Prize $25
Miss Ethel M. Caution, New York City, for:
"To . . . .".

Honorable Mention
Miss Marguerite A. Low, New York.
George L. Allen, North Carolina.

Prizes for Covers, from Mrs. Spingarn's gift:

First Prize $150
Miss Vivian S. Schuyler, New York City for:
"Lift Every Voice and Sing".

Second Prize $75
Roscoe C. Wright, Roxbury, Mass., for:
"Black Womanhood Unfettered".

Third Prize $25
Cornelius W. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., for:
"A Chicago Chap".

Fourth Prize $10
Allan R. Freelon, Philadelphia, Pa., for:
"A Jungle Nymph".

Honorable Mention
William S. Carter.
Joseph C. Carpenter, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Clifford Chelterham, New York.
Bennie H. Robynson, New York.
George B. Morse, New York.
Cornelius W. Johnson, Illinois.
Solomon W. Griffin, New York.
Handsel G. Bell, Arizona.
Roscoe C. Wright, Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Bailey, New Jersey.
Edwin Smith, New York.
Lucille C. Rogers.
Leon J. Moore, New York.

Prizes for Songs, offered by Mrs. E. R. Mathews:

First Prize $100
Edna Rosalyne Heard, California.

Second Prize $25
Miss Jeannette L. Norman, New York.

Honorable Mention
Miss Velma D. Nutter, Pennsylvania.
J. Harvey Herbron, Pennsylvania.

THE BUSINESS PRIZES

THERE were also offered in our prize announcement, $725 for short stories, essays and cartoons "to stimulate general knowledge of banking and insurance in modern life and specific knowledge of what American Negroes are doing in these fields, and to collect facts for impressions concerning Negro workers and their relation to Negro business".

To our great surprise only 13 of the 375 entries were made for this competition. This, we think, is much too small a number and with the consent of the donors, therefore, we are extending the time of entry for these prizes until July 1st, 1928. As a prominent Negro Life Insurance Company President writes us:

"This situation brings to mind very forcibly the fact that there is not enough interest on the part of either the young people, or the public generally, in the development of business. Some way must be devised whereby more thought can be given to business than has been given in the past.

"I am very glad to know that THE CRISIS is going to continue to call attention to this phase of our racial life and that it will continue to hammer on this proposition until some sort of spirit has been developed."

NOTHING is more startling or interesting than the economic development of the American Negro from slavery to freedom. The story should engage the attention of our best thinkers and writers. We are going to do everything we can during the next year to direct the attention of young writers and artists to this phase of our development, and we offer for the year 1928, at least $725 in prizes. Those who have already entered articles may leave them with us for final judgment or may revise them or may send others.

THE HAMPTON STRIKE

THE most sinister thing about the Hampton strike, is not the attitude of the authorities of Hampton. It has long been known, and the knowledge discounted among American Negroes, that Hampton trustees and teachers did not all have feelings, opinions or ideals toward American Negroes, which were acceptable to self-respecting black men. There has always been at Hampton a degree of race discrimination and of repression that has been hateful and exasperating. It has long been endured, just as beggars often endure the insult of impudent almsgiving. The time for an end to that endurance is surely at hand,

unless we Negroes are willing to bring up our children in the same attitude of subserviency and uncomplaining submission to caste which our fathers inherited from slavery. The Hampton attitude must be distinctly and firmly repudiated.

But the most disconcerting thing in the Hampton strike is the way in which graduates and parents repudiated their own children. The best of schools is imperfect. The worse is intolerable. The students present upon the grounds are in the long run the best and only judges of the efficiency of the education offered. They are far better judges than parents or alumni. If mature college students believe that a school is going wrong, what are they going to do but openly protest? In any white northern college that protest would immediately be heeded, even if accompanied by violence, and there would not be any silly insistance upon dumb, unthinking obedience. Students are not sent to school to learn to obey. They are sent there to learn to do, to think, to execute, to be men and women. Self-reliance, self-expression, honesty and decision are to be learned in school if anywhere. We complain bitterly of the lack of these qualities in our young people, but do we encourage their development? At Fisk and at Hampton there were parents and alumni who turned upon their own children like wild beasts, ready to beat them into submission; insisting that even if the school authorities were wrong, it was the business of black boys and girls to submit. At Hampton, the Alumni actually published to the world a statement; declaring, first, that they gave complete approval and consent to what the Hampton authorities had done, including the wholesale suspensions, and then, finally, promising that they would investigate.

Negro colleges with few exceptions are standing together to punish and penalize for life and exclude from all chances of education the brave, orderly and clear-headed young men and women who led the Hampton strike, just because Hampton tells them to.

At this rate, what will the next generation be? What kind of crawling cowards are we seeking to spawn? It is possible, indeed, it is probable, that striking students at Hampton, Fisk, Shaw, Howard and elsewhere, have made their mistakes, but there is absolutely no question or shadow of doubt but that when 400 students, well-trained, orderly, with excellent records, are willing to take their future in their hands and jeopardize their whole lives in an appeal to the world for justice, that something must be absolutely and radically wrong, and the business of parents and Alumni is to investigate before they condemn, to encourage and uphold their protesting children, instead of cowing and disgracing them. It is the Principal and Faculty of Hampton that are really at the bar of Justice and not the students who refused to sing for the entertainment of a white Englishman.

THE DURHAM CONFERENCE

THE Conference meeting this month at Durham, North Carolina, is unusual. It is not an attempt to unite existing organizations in an impossible federation for which there is neither demand nor need. It is not an attempt to form a new organization. It is a simple, straight-forward effort to ascertain facts and to take stock.

There has been too little of this kind of meeting. We are so anxious to right our wrongs that we usually do not have time to find out just what the wrongs are. We want more work and better wages, but what work are we doing and what wages are we receiving? We want to go into business, but what business are we conducting at present and how successfully? We want to spread banking and insurance, but what is the condition of our banks and insurance societies today? We complain of the lack of religious belief, but what are our churches doing to foster it? We inveigh against disfranchisement, but how far are we really disfranchised? We demand education, but what chances for education have we now? We periodically "die out", but what is the real condition of our health? We are astonished at Negro crime, but how much Negro crime is there?

All these questions, this Conference seeks to answer: *first* by hearing a documentory report on present conditions, prepared by an expert; and *second,* by hearing just what organized work is doing to better conditions; and then with these facts, the Conference is debating the question of improving the work of existing organizations; of indicating further work; and pointing out the necessity, if any, of further organization.

Such a conference is distinctly worth-while.

TEN YEARS

IT is astonishing to see the determination with which those who believe in the industrial methods of America and Western Europe are spreading misinformation concerning the Russian experiment. The central thing which has happened in Russia is this: the rotten, horrible, inexpressibly brutal and silly tyranny of the Czar, has been definitely and finally overthrown. No such travesty on decent government has existed elsewhere in Europe in modern days. It was a stench in the nostrils of humanity. It was flamboyant and impudent with murder and cruelty, on a foundation of ignorance and poverty and with flaming towers of ostentation and show which completely captivated the organized snobbery of the world. To be presented at the Russian Imperial Court was the last round in the ladder of ambition for every social climber in Europe and America.

The rottenness of the Czar's Government was repeatedly exposed to the liberal world. Not a finger was raised to help. On the contrary, when in desperation Russia rose in 1905 to shake off medieval despotism and establish modern democracy, Western Europe poured its treasure into the hands of the Czar to beat the wretched Revolutionists back. Now finally, when of their own strength and determination, and their own vast will to sacrifice, the Russian people have buried Czarism and tried to establish a new government that frankly faces the economic problem which the world fears to face, there is scarcely a newspaper in America that will give this experiment even decent hearing. Yet the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is celebrating today its Tenth Anniversary, and here's hoping that this is but the first decade toward its hundred years.

PULLMAN PORTERS

DESPITE bribes which have been directly and indirectly distributed in the effort to kill off the Union movement among Pullman Porters, we are pleased to see that they are fighting on. It is pitiable to note how some colored papers rejoice at every setback which the porters experience, and to see others discouraged because the union is not immediately successful. But what did we expect? Did any sane man think that the cause of collective bargaining in the case of Pullman Porters, with all the wealth and influence of the Pullman Company against them, and with organized white labor less than neutral, was going to triumph in a day? The porters have a fight of a generation before them. They are going to be beaten again and again, but they are going to win some day, if they eternally stick to it; if they twist and turn, attack now here and now there, return to the attack when beaten and insist that public almsgiving for the support of skilled labor is nothing less than stealing, foisted by the Pullman Car Company on a public which is too inert and short-sighted to stop it.

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Jesse Binga

(*From page* 329) time he was a huckster and then in 1898 he entered the real estate business at 3331 South State Street with a very limited capital. Here his business prospered and he sought more pretentious quarters at 3637 State Street. This was a seven story flat building on which he took a long term lease. Heretofore the only homes eligible to our group in Chicago were west of State Street and this building proved the opening wedge for them to procure modern places in which to live. Next door to this building on the corner of Thirty-sixth Place and State Street was a vacant lot. He persuaded the owners to erect a three story building on the ground according to his plans, on which he took another long term lease. Before either lease had expired, he had purchased both buildings. Later he took a thirty year leasehold on a block of buildings on State Street between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, which he now owns. At one time his leaseholds on property amounted to about 1,200 flats and residences and it was through this agency of leaseholds that enabled him to place his people east of State Street and in desirable residential districts. Other than that, it would have taken millions of dollars of capital, which they did not have.

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Far Horizon

(*From page* 346) population. In 1912 the population had increased to a little over 22,000,000, while the vote cast declined to 1,500,000, or approximately one vote for every fifteen persons. In 1924 the population was in round numbers 27,000,000; while the vote cast, with women voting, was 2,400,000, or one vote for every 11.5 persons.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE CRISIS, published monthly, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1927.

County of New York, } ss.:
State of New York, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Augustus Granville Dill, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE CRISIS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Editor—W. E. Burghardt DuBois, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor—W. E. Burghardt DuBois, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Business Manager—Augustus Granville Dill, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a corporation with no stock.

Moorfield Storey, President.
James Weldon Johnson, Secretary.
Joel E. Spingarn, Treasurer.
Mary White Ovington, Chairman Board of Directors.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1927.

Frank M. Turner, Notary Public, Queens County No. 1952. Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 278. New York Co. Reg. No. 8192. Commission expires March 30, 1928.

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Christmas Gift Corner

(*From page* 332)

Designs of Autumn Fashion Gods.
She cared not of her wishes, though,
Or whether we would frown or smile.
She'll wear new gowns till Mr. Snow
Advises her to change her style.

N. A. A. C. P. Battle Front

(*From page* 334) initiated by the President of the Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and backed by other agencies as well as by colored editors throughout the United States, proved effective. It is an object lesson that may well be remembered.

H. J. S.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Nominating Committee for members of the Board of Directors of

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NATHAN W. COLLIER, Pres.

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports the following nominees for terms expiring December 31, 1930:

George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.

Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.

Paul Kennaday, New York, N. Y.

Joseph P. Loud, Boston, Mass.

Dr. George W. Lucas New Orleans, La.

Ella Rush Murray, New York, N. Y.

F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. J. A. Somerville, Los Angeles, Calif.

Arthur B. Spingarn, New York, N. Y.

Charles H. Studin, New York, N. Y.

Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.

Rev. G. R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.

Nominating Committee: Isadore Martin, Chairman; John Haynes Holmes, J. E. Spingarn, John E. Nail.

The Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in the offices of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of Monday, January 9, 1928, at 2:30 o'clock. There will be reports from the Secretary, the Director of Publications and Research, the Director of Branches and the Treasurer, and the nominations for directors will be voted upon.

Drab Rambles

(*From page* 336) was when she first came from Georgia. She had liked things then. Liked the job, liked the church she joined, liked Tom Nolan, the man for whom she washed dishes.

ONE day his wife asked Madie if she had a husband. She told her no. She was paid off. Madie, the second, was born soon after. Madie named her unquestioningly Madie Frye. It never occurred to her to name her Nolan, which would have been proper.

Madie bore her pain in silence, bore her baby in a charity ward, thanked God for the kindness of a North and thanked God that she was not back in Culvert when Madie was born, for she would have been turned out of church.

Madie stopped singing aloud then. She tried to get jobs—dishwashing—cleaning—washing clothes—but you cannot keep a job washing someone's clothes or cleaning their house and nurse a baby and keep it from yelling the lady of the house into yelling tantrums.

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Madie, second, lost for her mother exactly two dozen jobs between her advent and her tenth month in her mother's arms.

Madie had not had time to feel sorry for herself at first. She was too busy wondering how long she could hold each job. Could she keep Madie quiet until she paid her room rent? Could she keep Mrs. Jones from knowing that Madie was down under the cellar stairs in a basket every day while she was upstairs cleaning, until she got a pair of shoes?

By the time she went to work in Kale's Hand Laundry, she had found the baby a too great handicap to take to work. She began to leave Madie with her next door neighbor, Mrs. Sundell, who went to church three times every Sunday and once in the week. She must be good enough to keep Madie while her mother worked. She was. She kept Madie for two dollars a week and Madie kept quiet for her and slept all night long when she reached home with her mother. Her mother marvelled and asked Mrs. Sundell how she did it.

"Every time she cries, I give her paregoric. Good for her stomach."

SO the baby grew calmer and calmer each day. Calmer and quieter. Her mother worked and steamed silently down in Kale's tub-room. Worked, shouting songs of thanksgiving within her for steady money and peaceful nights.

June set in, and with it, scorching days. Days that made the thick steam full of lye and washing-powder eat the lining out of your lungs. There was a set of rules tacked up inside the big door that led into the checking-room that plainly said: "This door is never to be opened between the hours of six in the morning and twelve noon. Nor between the hours of one and six p.m."

That was to keep the steam from the checkers. They were all white and could read and write so they were checkers.

One day Madie put too much lye in some boiling water. It choked her. When she drew her next breath, she was holding her head in the clean cool air of the checking-room. She drew in a deep breath and coughed. A man spun across the floor and a white hand shot to the door. "Why the hell don't you obey rules?" He slammed the door and Madie stumbled back down the stairs.

A girl at the end tub looked around. "Was that Mr. Payne?" she asked.

Madie was still dazed; "Mr. Payne?" she asked.

"Yah. The man what closed the door."

"There are no royal roads to learning but there are many roads."

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1. Consider well
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The National Benefit Life Insurance Company
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The Company You Will Eventually Insure With"

"I don't know who he was."

The other laughed and drew closer to her. "Better know who he is," she said.

Madie blinked up at her. "Why?"

The girl cocked an eye: "Good to know him. You can stay off sometimes—if he likes you." That was all that day.

ANOTHER day Madie was going home. Her blank brown face was freshly powdered and she went quietly across the checking-room. The room was empty it seemed at first. All the girls were gone. When Madie was half across the room she saw a man sitting in the corner behind a desk. He looked at her as soon as she looked at him. It was the man who had yanked the door out of her hand, she thought. Fear took hold of her. She began to rush.

Someone called. It was the man at the desk. "Hey, what's your rush?" The voice was not loud and bloody this time. It was soft—soft—soft—like a cat's foot. Madie stood still afraid to go forward—afraid to turn around.

"What, are you afraid of me?" Soft like a cat's foot. "Come here."

—Good to know him—

Madie made the space to the outer door in one stride. The door opened in. She pushed against it.

"Aw, what's the matter with you?" Foot-steps brought the voice nearer. A white hand fitted over the door-knob as she slid hers quickly away.

MADIE could not breathe. Neither could she lift her eyes. The door opened slowly. She had to move backwards to give it space. Another white hand brushed the softness of her body.

She stumbled out into the alley. Cold sweat stood out on her.

Madie second had cost her jobs and jobs. She came by Madie keeping that first job.

Madie was black brown. The baby was yellow. Was she now going to go job hunting or have a sister or brother to keep with Madie second?

Cold perspiration sent her shivering in the alley.

And Madie cursed aloud.

Not in my day or your tomorrow—perhaps—but somewhere in God's day of meting—somewhere in God's day of measuring full measures overflowing—the blood will flow back to you—and you will care.

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By MARY WHITE OVINGTON

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Here for the first time are assembled the dramatic life stories of twenty typical leaders among Negroes — among them James Weldon Johnson, Marcus Garvey, Robert Russa Moton, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, and Walter White. A book that should be read by every Negro and by every one interested in the Negro of today. $2.00.

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The Browsing Reader

(*From page* 339) that they own minor businesses and $60,000,000 worth of real estate. They are in Harlem to stay and how can they determine the quality of Harlem without a monopoly on the public enterprises of Harlem? We feel sure that our Jewish friends would consider it not a little presumptious were we to take possession of the businesses of the East Side.

And now the students at Hampton Institute, Virginia, have struck! In the *Nation* for November 2, W. E. B. Du Bois in his own inimitable manner, makes a clear statement of the reasons for the strike and why black America must stand to a man behind these brave young men and women. The day has passed when white philanthropy can throw in the face of young Negro America a curriculum dictated by the plantation owners of the South and expect it to grin and swallow it, even in part.

MARVEL JACKSON.

Chicago Art League

(*From page* 344) the field of art; several others are working part time. Another is an instructor in architecture; two others instructors in art in High Schools, three or four more are instructors in the graded schools; others are students and persons interested in art. Besides these are a writer of some distinction, a lawyer and a member of the staff of the Chicago Public Library.

The Chicago Art League has encouraged aspiring young people to persevere more seriously in their study of art. Its gospel of "clean up and beautify" has been echoed by community organizations with excellent results. It has been instrumental in securing paintings for several schools and public buildings in the community. It is attempting to raise funds to establish a scholarship for worthy students at the Art Institute.

So far we have asked nothing of the general public. But the worth of this project leads us to believe that, in order to be most effective, we must enlist the interest and moral support of a larger number of people. Consequently, our books are open for financial aid in the way of general funds, the scholarship fund and for new memberships.

We believe that art is a fundamental to good citizenship; that in instilling this virtue into our community we are materially assisting this great city in one of its most serious problems and setting an example which can easily be followed by other communities.

There are many people who have lived in Chicago for years and yet have never visited the Art Institute. Whether the two bronze lions at the entrance prove too much for their courage, I do not know. Among this number are many from the community and racial group we are serving. In order to awaken their interest and cultivate their tastes we strive to bring as much art as possible within their reach.

With this in view we have held annual exhibitions of work in the fine and applied arts to which a cordial invitation has been extended to artists of our group throughout the country.

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